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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. May Ban Elected Judges

Paraguay Claims War Victory

Supreme Court Backs Women

Germany Sees Brief Reichstag

Lindberghs Fly Brazil Jungle

Canadian Vets Vent Despair

THE American Bar Association backs many state campaigns to uplift the judiciary and speed up justice by taking judges out of politics. Only in Switzerland and the United States are judges elected; elsewhere throughout the world they are appointed, often for life. In New England life tenure has shown its advantages. Those working for reform find that the judge is essentially a technician, whose stock in trade comprises his impartiality and nonpartisanship. They hold he should no more be elected than a research chemist, a chartered accountant or a locomotive engineer. Three-fourths of the states elect judges by direct popular vote. The "political judge" has his opportunity, and his obligations. A growing sentiment calls for the new deal in magistrates—By appointment put sound men in safe tenure on the bench.

¶ Paraguay claims victory in its war with Bolivia in the Chaco Boreal. Asuncion, Paraguay's capital, reports the surrender of 13,000 Bolivian soldiers and capture of large quantities of munitions. From La Paz comes word that Bolivia remains tranquil and that Gen. Jose Lanza is made Acting Chief of Staff of the Bolivian forces, succeeding Gen. Hans Kundt. Another good surrender and a great purpose will have been served—One more futile and meaningless war will be over.

¶ The U. S. Supreme Court decides that a wife can testify in behalf of her husband in a federal criminal trial. The opinion, reversing former decisions, says exclusion of a wife's testimony can no longer "be justified, if it ever was justified, on any ground of public policy." Thus, it is now not to be feared the wife's testifying will endanger the marital relation or that she will commit perjury. Congratulations, Madam—By order of the highest court, women at last become people.

¶ Berlin sees the Reichstag meet for 7½ minutes, the shortest session in its history. With no women and no Jews, 655 of the 661 members are National Socialists. Hermann Goering, Prussian Premier, is reëlected president of the Reichstag, three vice-presidents are elected and adjournment occurs after a big "Heil Hitler!" Germany stirs to an announcement by the Almanac de Gotha that only German noblemen able to prove that their ancestry has been purely "Aryan" for 32 generations will be recognized as such—German nobility is due to lose numbers and many long-honored names.

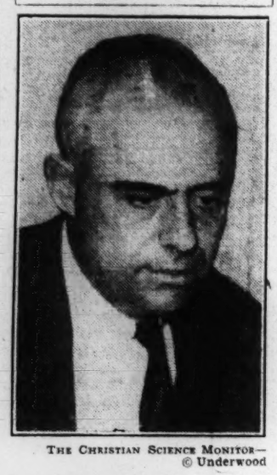
¶ The world has an exciting day. It listens to Anne Lindbergh's flashes as she and Colonel Charlie fly over the Brazilian jungle. They move across mountains and unknown country from Manaos 746 miles to Trinidad. They blaze one more amazing, courageous trail—And the world suffers and sighs because the heart of the world rides with that priceless pair.

¶ Italy, faced with inflating currency or reducing cost of production, prepares to force down salaries and living costs. The Pan American Union hears a demand from the Inter-American Commission of Women for equal rights for women and men throughout the Americas. Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace and Agricultural Administrator George N. Peek are smiling again—Peek resigns to be official pusher of America's foreign trade.

¶ The Canadian Legion sees 21 members of Stratford Branch give up their Victory Medals in a bitter protest against war. The medals are to be sent to the Finance Ministers of the 21 nations in the World War to be melted down "and swallowed with all other rewards of armed conflict in payment of the war costs of the world." The outcry of the veterans is that things they fought to terminate are allowed to go on. Nationalism flourishes, greed is rampant, armaments menace homes, war impends. Society has tricked the men who fought—The war to end war seems to have been followed by a monstrous breach of faith.

¶ Yet the nations fully intended to keep faith with the fighters. There is something that may explain today's flood of evils which seem so alien in an ordered world. Men are only beginning to attack the alien things with that faith which is literally the sword of the spirit. Yet Scriptural and profane records shout out from far past and recent days what such faith can do. It subdues kingdoms, obtains promises, stops the mouths of lions, quenches the violence of fire. By the faith that moves mountains men escape the edge of the sword, out of weakness are made strong, wax valiant in fight—Serenely they turn to flight the armies of the aliens.

He Succeeds Peek



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Chester C. Davis

Former Director of Production Division, Chosen as AAA Administrator.

Peek As Opener Of Foreign Trade Has Mighty Task

President Grants Him Two Weeks to Plan His Campaign

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—Emerging from an internal conflict between the Radicals and Conservatives on the prosecution of the New Deal, Mr. George N. Peek, retiring AAA Administrator, was today under commission by President Roosevelt to devise a scheme for blasting open foreign markets for American trade.

Mr. Peek's personal reaction as he started out for Chicago on an interim speech-making trip between his old and new job was one of optimism. He was confident he could come back and within two weeks present a plan to the Administration which would point the way toward a renaissance of America's once colossal export business.

But skepticism mounted rapidly here as an analysis was begun of the fundamental dilemma Mr. Peek is facing. His problem is to find foreign markets for a country whose every internal policy is to shut its own doors to foreign imports.

Bidding for Liquor

The only exception to this is liquor—and this the Administration is playing up to the skies. By every conceivable device it is advertising to the world the tremendous advantages to foreign countries of a share in the newly legalized liquor market in the happy hope that it will become a powerful weapon for opening foreign markets to American exports. In other words, the Administration at last has one bit of bargaining power in its hands and is ballyhooing it to the Nth degree.

But in commissioning Mr. Peek to find new markets, it is difficult to find another weapon which Mr. Roosevelt can put into his hands. And even the value of the liquor weapon has probably been very much exaggerated. There is a resurrected domestic liquor industry which no more relishes foreign invasion of its market than does the domestic shoe industry. Even if a large American liquor market can be opened at the moment, its duration is uncertain.

As for other American markets which can be offered in trade there are glaringly few. The whole emphasis of the New Deal has been on economic nationalism and self-containment. The NRA is armed with the means for building American tariff walls as high as necessary to protect its new wage and price structures.

There's a Doubt

Manifestly Mr. Peek cannot open American markets without upsetting the entire recovery program and flying in the face of one of the Administration's most firmly established policies.

The possibility, therefore, that Mr. Peek can succeed in devising a scheme which will provide any major foreign markets is considered here extremely remote. He unquestionably will drive some small bargains with liquor. But that it could be enough to appreciably relieve American agriculture of its stifling surplus seems almost fantastic.

The retiring AAA Administrator has been given two weeks in which to study the export trade problem and submit his recommendations. At the end of that time he will be offered a new position which would in effect make him a federal coördinator of foreign trade relations and problems. He has given his friends to understand that he will accept the position in the event his recommendations are accepted by the President.

Amounts to Advance

Instead of leaving the Government entirely, as the result of his bitter controversy with the "Brain Trust" group in the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Peek is presumably accepting the important transfer from his present position as AAA administrator to an agency which will control all future trade negotiations for the United States.

Any implication that the transfer was "a kick upstairs" was removed yesterday by the fact that it will follow what amounts to a distinct victory for Mr. Peek in his bitter battle with the Brain-Trusters over agricultural commodity codes. The three most important went to the White House yesterday in the form which Mr Peek has insisted upon, with all controversial provisions sought by the Tugwell-Wallace-Frank coalition removed.

Federal Loans Hold Up Farm Foreclosures

Come in the Nick of Time to Halt Riotous Acts of Aroused Farmers

Help Grows Daily

Money Is Being Lent Out at $75,000,000 Monthly on 1200 Daily Applicants

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 12—The wave of farm foreclosures leading to organized resistance among the farmers has been practically stopped by the Federal Government. Its huge machinery for lending money to the farmer has at last got into high speed.

This heartening report of great progress in speeding loans to distressed farmers was brought today to the American Farm Bureau Federation by key men in the Farm Credit Administration.

Any strike of farmers aimed at the Administration of President Roosevelt was condemned by Mr. George N. Peek, retiring farm administrator, who in an address said he sympathized with their grievances, but not with their methods.

Much criticized, charged with delays and ineffectiveness, the farm lending system is actually doing such things as these, its chiefs related: Making loans at the rate of over $75,000,000 a month; closing loans on an average of 1200 a day; making 30,000 appraisals a week; getting so nearly caught up with the deluge of applications that soon after the first of the year it will probably be able to handle them promptly.

The Government's gigantic struggle to keep the sheriff from the farmer's door was recounted here by Mr. William I. Myers, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, and Mrs. Albert S. Goss, its Land Bank Commissioner.

Loans Must Be Sound

Federal money is not being lent, Mr. Myers emphasized. The Farm Credit Administration has rather set up a system for "individual farmers to reach the investment market through organization." Hence, he stressed, the loans must be sound. Only a limited amount of government funds to lend in one or two instances, he said, is going in.

Sketching the "tremendous job" the Government had unwittingly stepped into, Mr. Myers said:

"Up to Dec. 1, from May 12 when the President signed this bill, we had received more than 415,000 applications for mortgage loans, aggregating in excess of $1,600,000,000.

"Because other agencies had practically withdrawn from the field, most applicants for loans wanted to get their applications handled at once. It just wasn't possible. All of the 12 land banks had an aggregate of 210 appraisers when the act was

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

Jobless Teachers To Get Pay Aid Before Regulars

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 12—Here in Chicago where real cash has been a rare sight to school-teachers for many months, regular pay envelopes containing $25 a week are ahead for some 1150 who have been out of work and need relief.

Beginning with teachers who are on the list of the unemployed, relief authorities, in conjunction with the Federal Government, which is supplying the money, have worked out a program for using them in an educational project teaching other people who are out of work.

Teachers who are thus enlisted have better income prospects than many who have regular teaching jobs but are not receiving cash and have not received any pay for their work for the last five teaching months.

The regular teachers have been paid only up to April 1, and part of that was in tax warrants which could be converted into cash only at a loss.

Lower Utility Rates Effective in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Reduced electric power and telephone rates are in effect in Georgia as a result of recent orders by the Georgia Public Service Commission.

A cut in domestic electric power rates of from 40 per cent for small consumers to 3 per cent for larger users, ordered by the commission in November, was promptly accepted by the Georgia Power Company and the new rates will apply on January readings. It is estimated the loss to the company will be between $825,000 and $850,000 a year, of which amount about $660,000 will represent savings for domestic users.

A 25 per cent reduction in rates for subscribers of the Southern Bell Telephone Company in Georgia went into effect Dec. 1, with the refusal of Federal Judge Marvin Underwood to issue an injunction against the recent ruling of the Public Service Commission for such a decrease. This lowered rate will remain in effect pending action of a three-judge tribunal which will hear the case in Federal Court Dec. 11.

Japanese Steadily Extending Dominance in Eastern Asia; Nearing 'Accord' With China

Special Observer Finds That Strong Backing for Army Has Enabled Tokyo to Realize Expansion Program in Large Measure

What is the real situation in the Far East? Has Japan definitely secured a firm hold in northern China or has it undertaken more than it can cope with? Does Tokyo mean to fight if interfered with, or would it submit if world opinion clearly expressed opposition to its course on moral grounds? What does public opinion throughout Japan really think about it all?

To obtain an authoritative answer to these important questions, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR dispatched its correspondent, Mr. Bess, to Tokyo with instructions to report the situation as he found it. Mr. Bess was asked to provide a comprehensive and completely unbiased analysis of political trends in the capital, leaving nothing unsaid that is needful to give the reader a clear idea of them. The results of Mr. Bess's observations are printed in a series of six articles, of which this is the second.

By Demaree Bess

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japanese actions since September, 1931, have not caused much surprise to clear-sighted students of Japanese political history. The military oligarchy has merely revived and pushed with decision the old policy of expansion on the Asiatic mainland which the military, at least, have never entirely abandoned.

Writing in 1916, Dr. W. W. McLaren, former professor of politics at Keio University, Tokyo, declared:

"Japan's predominance in Eastern Asia has become the foundation of the national policy. 'Nibbling at China' is no longer the propaganda of the military party alone: that policy has come to be universally accepted as leading directly to realization of the nation's destiny. Korea, Manchuria, Mongolia, and finally the Middle Kingdom itself—this is the order of conquest in the minds of the Japanese, not only among the dreamers or the professional militarists, but also among the rank and file of the people."

If the word "domination" is substituted for "conquest," those words, written 17 years ago, might be used today to outline what the Japanese call "shikumei," in English "manifest destiny." During the past two years this national policy has taken much more definite shape than at any time in the past, and has come very close to complete realization. One does not have to remain very long in Japan today to understand

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Jobs for Women Approved by CWA In Spite of Rule

Federal Director Hopkins Telephones That $3,000,000 Fund Is Available

After weeks of struggle to organize and be recognized, 10,000 needy Massachusetts women are today given their right along with men, to share the jobs under federal relief funds.

Women with children and parents dependent on them, women with no able men in their families to support them, women who have found themselves inadvertently discriminated against by CWA regulations because they could not pound a nail, have been given honest means of relief.

Until late last night, Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul of the Women's Division of Emergency Relief worked with Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of the CWA to try to find the funds somewhere. There had been a hitch which threatened to wreck all the women's hopes, when it was discovered a few days ago that women were walled out of the CWA jobs, for the most part, by previously undiscovered rules.

Finally last night came the solution, over the long-distance phone, from Federal Director Harry L. Hopkins of the Emergency Relief. A special fund of $3,000,000 to the rescue! The Federal Government would see that 10,000 women are taken care of at once.

The organization of Mrs. Rantoul is ready. She has projects for knitting and cataloguing, for sewing and canning and filing, in all parts of the State. Committees have been selecting worthy cases of women without other means of support, who must be taken care of if the Government is to recognize women in its citizenry as entitled to the same consideration which men have been shown.

It has not been easy for the Rantoul organization to find suitable projects, and this is largely responsible for such delay as there has been in jobs for women. Men can be quickly sent out to dig here, or to chop trees there, or to carry on the many industrial tasks for which they have been trained.

With women, the case is entirely different. In recent years, there has been a large surplus of teachers and clerks and other workers, through the limited field of women's occupations. Even where married women are largely excluded from the teaching field, there has been a chronic overproduction of teachers.

Therefore, the Women's Division has had to use considerable ingenuity to turn the domestic activities of canning and sewing and such into industrially useful activities. But the jobs are now ready for the most part, and the only regret is that the women were not given a larger share than the meager 8 per cent of relief jobs which were last night awarded to them.

Up to yesterday, 109,700 CWA jobs have been actually assigned, according to the latest reports, which were compiled yesterday. This indicates the most rapid progress in the work of Chairman Bartlett, in scrutinizing projects and checking up on their merit. By the end of the week, the entire list may be converted into flying picks and shovels, saws and ledger books, axes and surveyors' sights.

Mexico Plans Rail Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Ministry of Communications has revised contracts with the National Lines of Mexico, giving the latter authorization for removal of two narrow gauge railways operating parallel to standard gauge lines, and for transforming the Mexico-Pachuca line from narrow gauge to standard These changes are in conformity with the railways' standardization program throughout the system.

Lindberghs Land At Trinidad From Brazil's Jungles

Complete 946-Mile Hop From Manaos, at Port of Prince

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, Dec. 12 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh arrived here this afternoon after a flight of 946 miles from Manaos, Brazil.

The Colonel set the big red seaplane down in the harbor here at 2:27 p. m. eastern standard time

Hastening home for Christmas after an epochal survey journey, they left Manaos far up the Amazon, at 4:48 a. m., eastern standard time Up the rivers Negro and Branco they sped, with jungles, prairies and world-famed cataracts flashing beneath them.

At 9:08, eastern standard time, Mrs. Lindbergh, working her wireless key, reported to Pan American Airways here that they had just passed Boa Vista, a village of northern Brazil.

Their course, as reported to the Airways for which Colonel Lindbergh is technical adviser, lay over the formidable Sierra Pacaraima Range forming part of the Brazil-Venezuela border. At 11 a. m., eastern standard time, Mrs. Lindbergh informed Pan American:

"Flying through low clouds. All O. K."

No position was given, but Airways officials estimated the giant red monoplane was somewhere near the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana, well along into the second half of the hop. It was expected to alight in Port of Spain some time before 3 p. m., eastern standard time.

As the Lindberghs passed Boa Vista, which is a northern Brazil village, they wirelessed that visibility was still unlimited and that they were zipping along at a 2000-foot altitude.

At 10 a. m., Mrs. Lindbergh wirelessed:

"Everything O. K. Following same course. Speed 116 miles an hour."

Bridgeport's Mayor Opens Closed Doors

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 12 (AP)—Mr. Jasper McLevy, Socialist Mayor of Bridgeport, threw open all closed doors of the city's administration today with the pronouncement, "the public's business must be done in the open."

It came about after he and a group of newspaper men were forced to wait 10 minutes last night before gaining admittance to a meeting of the Board of Education.

Upon being admitted, Mayor McLevy rebuked a Socialist member of the board for participating in a closed meeting. To explanations that the board was holding a conference, the Mayor replied:

"Conference or no conference, the public's business must be done in the open while I'm mayor. That's all there is to it."

Trade Competition Upheld by Reich

BERLIN, Dec. 12 (AP)—The Hitler régime does not intend to eliminate competition in business and industry, Herr Kurt Schmitt, Economic Minister, said yesterday, but it insists that the common weal must precede private gain.

"I have never been more optimistic than in the past few weeks," Herr Schmitt said. "We have decisively reduced unemployment.

"The next step is for private industry to show a similar confidence and, by working on a small margin of profit, give jobs to many, at the same time increasing the purchasing power of the masses."

Women Plead For Equality In Americas

Draft Treaty Offered at Montevideo—Gross Injustices Shown

World Effects Cited

Resolution on Nonintervention to Be Considered by Law Committee

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 12 (AP)—Equality with men throughout the Americas was asked yesterday for women by the Inter-American Commission of Women, and speedy action is sought from the Pan American Conference in view of the fact that delegates are considering adjournment by Dec. 24.

The commission, headed by Miss Doris Stevens of New York, laid before the conference the following draft treaty:

"The contracting states agree that upon the ratification of this treaty, men and women shall have equal rights throughout the territory subject to their respective jurisdiction."

Responds to Conference Duty

The commission, charged by the two preceding Pan-American conferences (the last held at Havana in 1928) with reporting on the condition of women in the American republics, told the conference of the "shocking fact" that nowhere in the Americas is there complete equality between men and women. Recalling that Susan B. Anthony was arrested for attempting to vote and sentenced to imprisonment, Miss Stevens' group said:

"That was in the nineteenth century; yet today in 16 of the 21 nations of the Americas a woman of perhaps equal talents for political leadership might suffer a similar fate if she attempted to exercise the right to vote."

Find Liberty Enchained

"As long," the report said, "as women are denied the right to vote, and with it the right to hold public office, on the same terms as men, liberty will remain a sterile, dead thing for the women of this hemisphere. . . . The Inter-American Commission of Women begs this conference to consider well the social health of nations of which the mothers are stamped by law as being of inferior quality."

The commission also prepared an exhaustive study on inequalities of nationality based on sex, asking the conference to act to abolish all sex distinctions in laws relating to nationality.

In a voluminous report prepared by a committee headed by Miss Alice Paul of the United States, the commission asked adoption of a treaty binding the American states to eliminate such distinctions, not only for the benefit of women of the Western Hemisphere, but of the world, "be-

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Small Merchants Ask NRA Permission To Increase Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 12—What is believed here to be the first instance of a group of merchants voluntarily asking to have their wage scale raised, instead of lowered, under the retail code was reported by Mr. Wilson Ray, NRA compliance director for the district f Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, today.

The request was made by the Four-Town Board of Trade, representing 32 independent merchants in Roscoe, Allenport, Stockdale and Elco boroughs in Washington County Penna.

Separately none of these communities comes up to the 2500 population figure in the retail code, which requires a minimum wage of between $10 and $11 a week, according to Mr. Frank Donovan, of Roscoe, president of the trade group and local NRA compliance chairman. But together, he explained, they have a total population of 4500.

When the retail code became effective, all independent merchants of the four boroughs decided to bring their wages in line with the minimum set for cities over 2500 population, Mr. Donovan said, and have asked NRA permission to do so.

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Things Present

Our friend Archibald today continues his discovery of America by doing Los Angeles. Editorial page.

The cares of government and the demands of public life never drove the birds from the heart of Theodore Roosevelt, as you will note on the Home Forum page.

A singing crusade has been undertaken in a New England college for girls. See the article on the Progress in Education page.

"Make a Tray Landscape" on the Home Building and Gardening page offers some interesting entertainment for winter gardeners.

And Things to Come

Wednesday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page with its article in the "Etiquette in Daily Living" series, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Come Play, Mr. Scroggins, and more Vocations.

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Miss Doris Stevens

Chairman of Inter-American Commission of Women.

Paraguay Claims Victory in War Over Gran Chaco

Reports Forces of Bolivia Routed and Great Stores of Arms Seized

By the Associated Press

Paraguay claimed a victory today in its war with Bolivia in the Chaco boreal.

From Bolivia came the announcement of a new chief of staff for the Bolivian army.

Asuncion, capital of Paraguay, reported the surrender of more than 13,000 Bolivian soldiers Monday and the capture of large quantities of Bolivian munitions.

Official communiqués from La Paz, capital of Bolivia, did not immediately comment on the military operations, but did emphatically deny reports from Buenos Aires, Argentina, that Gen. Hans Kundt, German-born chief of staff of the Bolivian Army, had been deposed from command.

A later communiqué from La Paz, however, said that Gen. Jose Lanza had been made acting chief of staff.

This was interpreted as confirming the report of General Kundt's removal.

In Asuncion, the Paraguayans celebrated; from La Paz came the official statement that the country was tranquil.

No official version was immediately given out as to the operations in the Chaco where Paraguay was claiming a victory.

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Dec. 12 (AP)—It was reported unofficially today that Brig.-Gen. Estigarribia of Paraguay has been promoted to the rank of major general in command of a division for yesterday's victory in which more than 13,000 Bolivian soldiers were reported captured.

The report of the promotion followed the celebration of victory last night. More than 20,000 persons participated in the demonstration.

Unofficial but close observers of the conflict estimate that from Sept. 9 until Dec. 1 the Paraguayans captured 300 machine guns, 500 rifles 36 mortars, many millions of cartridges and two tanks from the Bolivians.

A huge quantity of all kinds of munitions and equipment were reported taken from the fourth and ninth divisions of the Bolivian army.

It was unofficially reported that the Paraguayans yesterday captured 300 trucks and 51 artillery pieces.

Señor Victor Rojas, Minister of Defense, declared:

"I consider the war terminated definitely. The Bolivian army has been defeated with only an insignificant number remaining, lacking chieftains to continue, while the Paraguayans have increased their offensive power with the captured material."

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Dec. 12 (AP)—The Bolivian chief of staff today issued the following communiqué:

"Dispatches from Asuncion regarding purported triumphs of the Paraguayans in the Gondra sector and the capture of prisoners was received by the Bolivian people with serenity and the hope of receiving today an authoritative version from the Bolivian high command."

The active war between Bolivia and Paraguay, which has been carried on intensively more than a year after 50 years of intermittent hostilities, is concerned with sovereignty of the Chaco boreal, a great wilderness in the heart of South America.

More than 30,000 men have been reported killed [illegible] far in the struggle and the Pan-American Conference, the League of Nations, and various neutral nations including the United States have attempted unsuccessfully to end the conflict.

Drive to Free Judges From Politics Is On

Backed by American Bar, Campaign Gets Under Way in Many States

First Reform Needed

Leaders Declare Speeding Up of Justice Demands That This Step Be Taken

By Richard L. Strout

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—Of all the topsy-turvy features of American criminal justice the election of judges on political tickets is placed first by many of the reformers who are now trying to mend matters.

In every civilized country of the world today, except the Cantons of Switzerland and the United States, the judges are appointed, not elected.

Today a drive is on in many states of the Union, backed by the American Bar Association and practically every local state bar to take American judges out of politics. Until this is done, these bar leaders declare, the great campaign to speed up trials and cut judicial red tape is bound to be fruitless.

At the present time, such remote areas as Louisiana, California, Ohio and Georgia are all considering new methods of selecting judges, or have recently put them into effect. This movement away from elective judges is spreading, and has been going on steadily in recent years.

Emphatic in Criticism

Those who advocate the change are emphatic in their criticism of "political judges." If such technical professional men as judges are to be elected and run on political tickets, whether backed by Tammany, by Republicans or even by Fusionists, why should not chartered accountants be elected, it is asked. Why should not the engineer who sits in the cab of a locomotive be elected; why should not research chemists in universities be elected?

The judge is essentially a technician, whose impartiality and nonpartisanship is his stock in trade. It is a very contradiction in terms, it is declared, to speak of a "Republican judge" or a "Democratic judge." And yet today three-fourths of the American states elect judges by direct popular vote, to the amazement and incredulity of foreign students, who see judges at home, whether in Germany, France, Great Britain, Canada, or other English-speaking countries, invariably appointed. These foreign commentators express wonder that American justice is as good as it is—particularly in the large cities!

In Colonial America the judges were appointed by Governors and sat for life. Today, the New England states retain that procedure. Eleven states select judges other than by direct election, and of these, all but two were of the original 13 colonies. Massachusetts, chiefly due to Rufus Choate, saved appointive selection of judges in these states and today nearly all observers agree that the result is superior to the elective system. In many of the rural United States communities, as in the cantons of Switzerland, the election of judges works satisfactorily, but in thickly settled areas and particularly big cities the result is inefficiency or downright demoralization.

Typical Campaign

A typical campaign to modify the political elective system is now under way in Los Angeles. A questionnaire to the 50 judges of the Supreme Court of Los Angeles county indicates that the 18 judges up for reëlection next year are now spending two days a week each campaigning for reëlection. There were 105 candidates running for the superior bench alone in a recent election and choice was so difficult that only 40 per cent of those voting for Governor voted for a judge. This amounts to nothing less than a "voters' strike" when intelligent voting becomes impossible, as pointed out by Mr. Herbert Harley, secretary of the American Judicature Society.

The alternative to direct election in Los Angeles is appointment by the Governor, from a list of candidates submitted by a board, to be made up of distinguished judges and lawyers. In general in other states and cities where a popular rebellion against "political judges" is in progress, somewhat similar methods are proposed. Absolute appointment of judges by the Governor, as practiced in New England, is still unacceptable in other states, and the modification of an intermediary body to confirm the Governor's selection, or name an eligible list of candidates, is commonly proposed. This is the essence of plans proposed by the Cleveland Bar Association, the California State Bar Association and proposed or adopted in Georgia and Louisiana.

Can Clip Red Tape

Laymen who demand elimination of "red tape" in courts of 10 do not realize that judges do have scissors to clip red tape if they have the will and courage to do it. This is what the Wickersham Commission said on the matter:

"Elective judges cannot afford to antagonize, and so take refuge in a passive attitude and tend to become mere umpires. They are likely to be disinclined to insist on expedition and on high standards of forensic conduct. Rather than imperil their positions, they tolerate continuances and postponements, evasions of jury

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Bid for Tourists In South America Unites Interests

Efforts Revived to Hold Meeting Once Planned at Montevideo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — The South American Tourist Federation is at present preparing for the Fourth South American Tourist Congress, which should have been held in Montevideo in 1931 but was postponed owing to the political situation in various countries at that time.

Today, it is claimed by the federation, the majority of the states on this continent are experiencing economic resurrection and the tendency is toward a political, commercial and social understanding as reflected in the diplomatic mission exchanges and commercial treaties.

Following the signature of the Rio de Janeiro Convention, therefore, the federation has initiated an effort to obtain the adhesion of all the governments for an early assembly of the congress. The federation, whose head office is in Buenos Aires, declares that the three immediate objectives as are follows:

First—To turn the world's tourist traffic toward South America, making known to all countries the progress, riches, sanitary conditions and natural beauties of these countries;

Second—To develop and organize tourist traffic among South American countries themselves, with a view to stimulating mutual appreciation to scenic attractions on the continent and creating a new link in the chain of American fraternity.

Third—To concentrate public attention in each country on natural beauties and general attractions, especially with a view to modernizing facilities, so that the visitor can really enjoy his tour, always bearing in mind that tourist business may mean the solution of the economic difficulties of many regions where there are no industrial or manufacturing activities.

For various reasons, according to the federation, it has been established, and accepted by the majority of the countries, that continental tourist propaganda in the United States and Europe should be undertaken collectively. The principal reason for this decision is that it is impossible to establish a difference between the various South American countries. In view of this, it is felt that it would be useless to advertise the countries separately. It is also pointed out that tourists would find it expensive to visit one country exclusively.

India to Use Radio To Combat Ignorance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Delhi, India

A SCHEME for rural radiocasting in Madras Presidency has been drawn up by the European Association, with Mr. C. V. K. Chettier as technical adviser. It is designed chiefly to combat ignorance in all its forms and to assist the work of "nation-building" departments of the Government.

The need of establishing a suitable radiocasting service in India is generally admitted. Those who have studied the question have reached the conclusion that an all-India service would be entirely impracticable. The unit of service area must be much smaller. Two points of general agreement are that the service must be based, primarily, at any rate, "on the principle of collective listening," and that the unit of reception must be the village.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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This Vermonter Refuses to Run On His Grandfather's Record

But, All the Same, Some Voters Up There Will Remember William Maxwell Evarts When They See Jeremiah Evarts on Ballot Dec. 19

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Vt., Dec. 12—When this correspondent went into Vermont to write the story of the Dec. 19 congressional primary election contest, he did not expect to discover anything so grandiloquent as "manifest destiny."

But "manifest destiny" in the person of Mr. Jeremiah Evarts, one of the contestants and grandson of William Maxwell Evarts, famous Secretary of State under President Hayes, was discovered and proved to constitute one of the most provocative features of the election contest.

An imaginative Vermont editor provided the phrase and defended it in this manner:

"This election is one of personalities. The issues don't much matter. Jeremiah Evarts is due to go to Washington sooner or later, so it might as well be this election. I tell you it is manifest destiny that Evarts gets into politics the way his grandfather did. So I say manifest destiny might as well start operating Dec. 19."

On that date five men and one woman will share the 80,000-odd Vermont votes in the party primaries to determine candidates for the special election, Jan. 16. This special election, proclaimed throughout the nation as the time for filling congressional vacancies, will determine the success in Congress of Representative Ernest W. Gibson, who has been appointed to the Senate. So unblushingly Republican is Vermont that the nominee of the party selected Dec. 19 will pretty likely go to Washington! In fact not since its arrival at statehood has Vermont been derelict in returning a Republican to the nation's Congress.

Grandfather Built It

Jeremiah Evarts was located in his many-angled country mansion, built by William Maxwell Evarts on a hill that beetles over the drowsy town of Windsor. This house intermittently visible from the village through trees denuded by December, appears to dominate the town like a feudal manor.

Inside the house a huge fireplace was filled with flaming logs, which crackled and roared and made shadows in the room.

Mr. William Maxwell Evarts long ago returned to such a scene from Washington to look across at blunt-snouted Mount Ascutney and the tousled hills of Cornish. Mr. Jeremiah Evarts at the other end today, is looking outward across Vermont's sky line toward Washington.

Mr. Evarts, young, angular, emitting cryptic challenges, plainly did not relish references to his grandfather in connection with the coming election.

"I am not running on my grandfather's reputation," he said.

In fact Mr. Evarts is running on nothing but issues, he made it plain. And his campaign has pivoted on the axis of one major theme—the salvaging of the American system of government through the restoration of the police powers to the states and the definitive limitation of the powers of the Federal Government.

Delimitation

From town to town in Vermont, Mr. Evarts has gone with his proposal for applying a check rein to the Federal Government. He would provide for a constitutional convention to set categorical limits to the expansion of Federal powers. This convention would write into the Constitution inflexible boundaries. It would substantially say: "Here Federal power ends and beyond this it shall not go."

Perhaps he regards such a convention as a restoration of that type of government that has sustained many encroachments since the first constitutional convention in 1787. He believes such a convention should follow a period of education of the people, who indirectly would be shouldered with the responsibility of fashioning wisely a rigid mold for their government.

His emphasis upon such a drastic remedy hinges on his conviction that the states are seriously threatened. With the present growth of governmental activities, the tax burden may become so great that people will be unable to support federal, state and local enterprises, he explained. The choice would be, of course, to maintain the national credit, with the result that the revenues would be taken from the States for the Federal Government. Thus Mr. Evarts apprehends a backhanded assault on the states, which can be curbed only by checking the non-governmental enterprises of the central government.

Mr. Evarts' warning against the destruction of the states as governmental units comes just as apprehension is being manifest in the West that cities will be absorbed by the states, because the taxpayer cannot support all the various jurisdictions with their enormously increased expenditures.

Vermont State Pride

It may seem odd, perhaps, that a Republican should inveigh so strenuously against centralization. But not a Vermont Republican. Pride of party is at grips with pride of State, and the independent, nonconformist temper of the State prevails in this instance over party precepts.

The real contest is generally believed to rest between Mr. Charles Plumley, president of Norwich University and Mr. Evarts. As between these two men the choice seems to be that of age against youth and conservatism against liberalism.

Mrs. Blanche Bryant of Springfield and Mr. Loren Pierce of Woodstock also will share the votes in this section. Mrs. Bryant is the first woman ever to run for Congress in Vermont. Mr. Pierce is speaker of the Vermont House.

There is but one Democratic candidate in the field and he is Mr. Harry W. Witters of St. Johnsbury. Another candidate is Mr. Frank Wakefield of Burlington, State's Attorney for Chittenden County.

If Mr. Evarts fails in his present objective, some commentators expect him to run for Governor.

Mr. Evarts returned to Windsor about four years ago, leaving a law practice in New York City. It is highly plausible that his return to Vermont was partly due to his strong affection for the State and partly to his determination to enter politics where the traditions of his family are so much a part of the state history.

Boston Secretary Gets Research Prize

First prize for "the year's most outstanding piece of research," awarded by the Governmental Research Association after a nation-wide competition, has been conferred upon Mr. H. C. Loeffler, secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, according to a certificate received by the Boston bureau today from Chicago.

The national association's prize was awarded after examintion of more than 50 entries. The Boston bureau wins this award, the judges said, for the 73-page document entitled "The Participation of Boston in a Public Works Program under the National Industrial Recovery Act," which the Boston Municipal Research Bureau filed with the Massachusetts Emergency Finance Board on Aug. 28.

On that date the board held a public hearing on Mayor Curley's $23,500,000 public works program which the state board, after studying the facts presented by the Municipal Research Bureau and other organizations, decided should not exceed $10,000,000.

Temperance Work Is Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Dec. 12 — According to Albert E. Laing, superintendent of the Vermont Anti-Saloon League, that organization will devote an increasing amount of time and energy toward a new program of temperance education among the young people of the State. The program will include a special effort to promote temperance instruction in colleges, seminaries, high schools and summer institutes.

Ely to Slow Up Liquor Licenses To Stop Appeals

So Far 17 Complaints Have Been Taken to State Commission

Gov. Joseph B. Ely today declared he would advise the Boston Licensing Board to slow up its distribution of liquor licenses to avert continued charges of graft and political influence.

Massachusetts' liquor control system already has become entangled in scandal, charges of preference and favor, even before the law is fully operative.

So quickly has dissatisfaction with the administration of the law appeared that the State Alcoholic Beverages Commission has received 17 appeals from decisions of the Boston Licensing Board. They have petitioned, it was announced today, for a reversal of the board's decisions in turning down their applications for licenses.

And all the time the charges persist that politicians are able to obtain the much-sought licenses for their friends, and the rejected applicants feel that this talk of repeal bringing back individual liberty and impartiality constitutes a myth.

Governor Ely came to the State House from Westfield today to sift these charges, and upon his arrival he stated his intention of conferring immediately with Mr. David T. Montague, chairman of the Boston board.

Pressure for haste apparently has resulted in considerable dissatisfaction and unfortunate publicity, Governor Ely said today. He added he would advise the Licensing Board to refuse to grant any more licenses until all applicants have had a chance to meet with the commission and be heard.

"If any political party seems to have run off with the licenses," he declared, "that will be an issue against it in the next election."

And as Boston struggles to extricate itself from this welter of charges and suspicions, dissatisfaction spreads throughout the State, according to one authoritative spokesman today.

By noon today the Boston Licensing Board had distributed 462 common victualers licenses, 215 package permits and 20 licenses for clubs. So far not a single drug store license has been distributed, a fact which constitutes a basis for additional complaint.

There is also criticism to the effect that the early recipients enjoyed particular advantages by skimming the cream of the early liquor trade and the high prices which accompanied it.

Lowell NRA Officials Expected to Retain Blue Eagle Duties

Withdrawal of the resignation of the Lowell NRA Compliance Board because they believed that prompt action in the enforcement of the NRA was not desired by authorities of the State Recovery Board and in Washington was expected today as officials of the State Board conferred with directors of the Lowell board.

Following the conference, which was still in session late today, an agreement by the board to withdraw their resignation seemed assured. It was learned at the state board headquarters in Boston that the incident was purely one of misunderstanding between the Lowell board and NRA officials.

Only the most friendly feeling exists between the State board and the Lowell board, an official stated today, and "we desired to coöperate with the Lowell board and all the other compliance boards of the State in every respect."

The Lowell board must not overlook the fact, it was pointed out, that Washington is besieged with requests for removal of Blue Eagles and that it would be impossible for federal authorities to act immediately upon receipt of all complaints.

Opera 'Beckons' Singer Back From Farm Quiet

CHICAGO, Dec. 12 (AP)—Miss Marion Talley, opera star who went into voluntary retirement on a farm in her home state of Kansas four years ago, has agreed to appear here as a member of the new Chicago Grand Opera Company.

Mr. Paul Longone, director general of the newly organized grand opera company, said he reached Miss Talley by telephone at a hotel in New York where she has been for some time and that she accepted an invitation to sing with the Chicago company which opens for a five-week season Dec. 26. Miss Talley will resume the role of Gilda in "Rigoletto," in which she made her brilliant debut in New York. "We have the depression to thank for restoring to operatic ranks one of the foremost artists," Mr. Longone said.

"Farming has palled on Miss Talley."

Many Papers Bar Liquor 'Ads' to Give Best Public Service

Increasing Number Declines to Profit by the Distress of Other People

Names of newspapers seeking to promote temperance continue to swell the list of several score publications throughout the United States, which have refused to accept liquor advertising.

Following are the editorial announcements by three of these, the Beloit News of Beloit, Wis., the Chagrin Falls Exponent, of Chagrin Falls, Ohio, and the New Bern Tribune of New Bern, N. C.:

A Lawless Traffic

The time is close at hand when the question of the control of the liquor traffic will again become a live issue. We have grave doubts whether any plan which can be devised will be effective. The people of the United States have been struggling with this problem for more than 150 years and have never found any way to keep the dealers in "hard liquor" within the bounds set for them.

"Booze obeys no law," has been true from the beginning of things.

Not only the United States but every nation in the world is trying to find a solution of the liquor problem. We do not understand that any nation has ever found one that worked. All over the world, alcohol defied, as it always defied, every effort to regulate it. It corrupts public officials and politicians, laughs at the police, and makes a joke of the law.

We have no confidence whatever in the promises of the distillers and their distributors to "be good" now that their legal market is coming back. Their business has always been in the hands of or intimately associated with the criminal element, and it always will be. Decent people will have nothing to do with it. Not even the customers of the saloon ever held the saloon-keeper in anything but contempt. It was and always will be a disreputable business.

What we are afraid of is that the new generation of officials who will be called upon to administer whatever regulatory laws may be enacted will place too much confidence in the honesty and good intentions of the liquor interests. They are not to be trusted.

As for ourselves, we intend to follow the example set by the Chicago Tribune. That great newspaper has boldly announced that it will accept no liquor advertising. Neither will we.—*Chagrin Falls, (Ohio) Exponent.*

In the Public Interest

Believing it to be in the public interest, and despite whatever state or federal laws have been or may be enacted legalizing such advertising, the Daily News announces today that it will not accept advertisements for whisky or other "hard liquor." And for the reason that "hard liquor" is sold in so many taverns at the present time, and for other reasons, the Daily News from this day forth will not publish "tavern advertising."—*Beloit (Wis.) News.*

No Liquor Advertising

An interesting issue was raised by the inquiry of a New York newspaper and the answer thereto by North Carolina's attorney-general as regards the circulation in North Carolina of newspapers carrying advertisements of liquor.

Attorney-General Brummitt held that it would be illegal for any newspaper publishing such advertising to be circulated in North Carolina. Obviously, the attorney-general's ruling is the only one that could have been made.

North Carolina voted against repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and for retention of State prohibition. President Roosevelt himself guaranteed to dry states sovereignty in the matter of prohibition. It would appear, therefore, that Mr. Brummitt has no less an authority behind him than the President.

Certainly the circulation of any matter designed to encourage purchase and use of an illegal commodity would be in violation of the law that placed that commodity under ban. The question may not be allowed to rest on Mr. Brummitt's ruling. If it is not, its final disposal will be watched with interest.—*New Bern (N. C.) Tribune.*

Florida City Votes School Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—At a special election here the qualified electors of the city voted for a 4-mill special school millage. The levy will become effective on the 1934 tax roll, and will produce approximately $240,000 or sufficient to insure a 9 months' school term.

HEA-TE-CO SOAP
SHRUNKEN WOOLLENS RESTORED TO NORMAL
Revolutionizes Washing
Price 6d only
Trade enquiries invited.
11, THE PARAGON, LONDON, S. E. 3 ENGLAND Phone Lee Green 0461

FLETCHERS DELICIOUS CHUTNEY SAUCE 6d and 9d BOTTLES
Prepared from Finest Mangoes, Choicest Fruits, Spices and Malt Vinegar. Thoroughly wholesome, appetising and delicious. If your Grocer does not stock — ask him to obtain it for you.
Fletchers Sauce Co., Ltd., Selby. Eng. Established 1825

Bobby's of Lord Street Southport
Exclusive Fashions
Home Furnishings and Furniture
Visit the Delightful RESTAURANT
Lord St., Southport, England

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
Everything sold at an Irwin Store is GUARANTEED to give satisfaction and to be absolutely pure
No Christmas is complete unless the "Goodies" necessary during the Festive Season have been bought at Irwins who have served the public faithfully and well for over seventy years.
Over 180 Branches including Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oswestry, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, & Lytham-St. Annes
IRWINS for GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

THE "Corona" PANCAKE GIRDLE
Fries seven pancakes at a time; makes them perfectly round, of equal size and thickness, beautifully browned without scorching. Just as suitable for scones, Scotch cast—Price 4/9. Super quality—Price 5/9. Post free to U. K. and Northern Ireland
PHINS, Ltd., 47, Murraygate, Dundee

HILLMAN KIRBYS SOUTHPORT
Daimler KIRBYS SOUTHPORT
HUMBER KIRBYS SOUTHPORT

Emblem Assorted Biscuits
Eighteen varieties, each one delightful. Order some today and notice how quickly they disappear.
MADE ONLY BY CARR'S OF CARLISLE ENGLAND
ON SALE IN ALL THE LEADING STORES IN THE U. S. A.
Agents: Julius Wile, Sons & Co., 10 Hubert Street, New York City.

Kendals for Gifts
Gift choosing is a simple matter at Kendals where a courteous staff attends to your smallest needs.
In every Department there are hundreds of wonderful novelty suggestions, as well as more practical Gifts for those so inclined. Walk through the Departments and solve your Gift problems.
Ask for Catalogue
Kendal Milne & Co.
MANCHESTER ENGLAND

CHRISTMAS LIST — AS LONG AS YOUR ARM?
Settle it all in one day at EATON'S . . . You'll find fascinating gifts for everyone . . . all within your limit.
With newest merchandise and greatest variety EATON'S adds glamour to Christmas shopping.
And with guaranteed good value. . . .
IT PAYS TO SHOP AT EATON'S
T. EATON Co. LIMITED TORONTO CANADA

Reproduction Sheffield Tea Set
With a base of solid copper as the original (now antique) teaware which made Sheffield famous, this set is heavily plated with silver.
An inspection of the workmanship will prove the value of this offering.
Tea Set, richly hand chased, on fancy feet, with scroll mounts, comprising coffee, tea, sugar and cream..... $100
Other Sheffield reproduction Tea Sets Ranging in price from $50.00 upwards.
Birks Ellis Ayre
TORONTO

MACRAE & COMPANY
INVESTMENT BANKERS
BONDS—STOCKS
80 KING ST. W. TORONTO

Women Who Appreciate Quality Wear HAND-SEWN SHOES by Owens & Elmes LIMITED
151 YONGE ST., TORONTO

Boston-New York
$3 NRA
Leave Daily 309 Tremont Street Boston Hancock 7307
141 W. 51st Street, New York Circle 7-3844
9 A. M.—1 P. M.—10 P. M. and 12 Midnight
TICKETS SOLD ALL DAY
Hub Motor Coach Line, Inc.

WILL ACCEPT ANY WORTHWHILE CONNECTION
Experience in Advertising 4 years, 6 years of selling. Prefer New England States. Salary secondary. Age 35. B 8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins JAN. 10
Join Our 1934 CHRISTMAS CLUB

MAKE IT A NOISELESS CHRISTMAS
New Underwood and Remington Noiseless Portables, $5.00 down, easy terms. Rebuilt Typewriters, Standard and Portables, $17.50 up.
ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP.
80 Boylston St., Little Bldg. Arcade BOSTON Han. 3121

Do your Christmas Shopping in PLASTICS
Weeks of strenuous shopping for Christmas won't interfere with your enjoyment of the great Day if you wear Plastics when shopping. Indeed, for any activity (be it work or play), which keeps you on your feet a great deal - we recommend Plastics. These shoes are ideally built for comfort - they support your arch and allow it to exercise normally. And Plastics are smart; as you'll find out - if you'll come in and see the many clever new styles at Thayer McNeil's.
Plastic Strap Pump. Perforated Suede with calf trim. May be had in black or brown
$12.50
WHAT A NURSE SAID ABOUT PLASTICS
"Fifteen years ago I literally limped home from overseas . . . Someone told me of Plastics and in desperation but doubtfully I bought a pair . . . I wore these shoes steadily for a year and never had a moment's trouble since . . . Shoes may come and shoes may go but Plastics go on forever!"
THAYER McNEIL
47 TEMPLE PL. BOSTON
COOLIDGE COR. BROOKLINE
WELLESLEY SQ. WELLESLEY

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street at West
BOSTON
We present Gifts of Distinction by
ESTABLISHED 1785 MARK CROSS FACTORIES WALSALL WESTBURY ENGLAND
Makers of the World's Finest Leather Goods
$5
Mark Cross
Fine Calfskin Bag
at Chandler & Co.
The perfect town bag—impeccably tailored, with smooth, slim lines—and a jet black ornament accented with marcasite.
$7.50
Mark Cross
French Suede Bag
at Chandler & Co.
The inevitable choice for the fastidious woman is a Mark Cross bag. This one of soft suede, in black or brown, has stunning marcasite clasp.
$25
Mark Cross
Morocco Desk Set
at Chandler & Co.
Interesting desks call for interesting accessories — such as this six piece desk set . . hand tooled in gold.
$12.95
Mark Cross
Fitted Sewing Basket
at Chandler & Co.
Almost too good looking to use! Wicker basket with grained leather cover, and beautiful satin lining.
$6
Mark Cross
Pine Seal Bill Fold
at Chandler & Co.
A very special gift—that any man would be more than proud to display. Black pinseal with 14k. gold corners.
$4
Mark Cross
Pigskin Gloves
at Chandler & Co.
The minute you try on these one-clasp gloves, you'll realize from their smooth, perfect fit, as well as their supple, sturdy leather, that they are aristocrats of the finest kind.
$3.50
Mark Cross
Imported Kid Gloves
at Chandler & Co.
Gloves of finest kidskin, made by experts. The slight flare of the glove would give it verve—even without the interesting design in contrasting color.
Street Floor
Chandler & Co
Tremont Street at West

Japanese, Steadily Extending Dominance in Eastern Asia, Nearing 'Accord' With China

(Continued from Page 1)

that shikumei has the support not only of the military oligarchy which initiated its present and perhaps final phase, but also of the rank and file of the people.

People Back Army

From the beginning of this movement, the army has had popular support and encouragement. There has been no need for a military dictatorship because there has been no real opposition. The establishment of Manchoukuo, which has added Manchuria and Jehol to the Japanese imperial system, has been almost universally approved in Japan. The use of military force in China aroused greater concern among some responsible civilian leaders. But this, too, is now regarded as justified by events. The army still is firmly in the saddle, and with the army's leaders rests the decision whether Japan shall proceed to expand the Empire into China proper and even into the Maritime Province of Siberia, or whether the old policy shall be modified to suit altered world conditions.

It is not possible to predict with any confidence what the army's decision will be. The outcome depends upon a number of factors inside and outside Japan. But if Japanese political history, reinforced by events of the past two years and the phesent temper of the Japanese people, can teach us anything at all, it compels us to believe that the Japanese will not rest content until they have established at least a dominant influence, with or without the further use of military force, in eastern Asia.

For those who are interested in world peace, it is important to face this prospect frankly. The Japanese poeple have been persuaded that the old national policy of expansion, revived in 1931 after many friends of Japan hoped it had been abandoned, is of such vital importance to their future that it is worth fighting for, if necessary. The question remains whether its execution will interfere sufficiently with the vital interests of any other peoples to provoke an international war, in the near or distant future.

In considering this question, it is essential to realize that Japan already has gotten closer toward achievement of the whole of her expansion policy than the West generally may suspect. In the past few months the Japanese have established a close working agreement with the Chinese Government at Nanking. The possibility of a formal settlement with China which will give the Japanese much of what they want is not so remote as might be supposed.

Chinese leaders are in a difficult position. The Japanese Army, confident in the support of its own people, has made it clear that it will not hesitate to use military force, as it has done on several occasions during the past two years, to instill a "more reasonable attitude" in the Chinese. It would not be surprising if under these circumstances Chinese leaders should formalize the existing informal understandings which have been responsible for the truce in China since last May.

The Chinese know that this is not a permanent truce. The Japanese Army is watching and waiting for a settlement with the Chinese which would save them the trouble of further military action. But the army does not intend to wait indefinitely. To make sure of continued popular support in Japan, army leaders must show large and striking results. An agreement with the Chinese, if it were sweeping enough, would serve the purpose.

Accord With China Expected

Negotiations between Japan and China during the next few months may therefore possibly reach a conclusion which will surprise those not prepared for it. Japan may yet obtain, without any further military action, the hegomony in eastern Asia which has been the keystone of her national policy since the Sino-Japanese war in 1895. And it would be a rash observer, in view of the complicated issues involved, who attempted to assert dogmatically whether this conclusion would prove an eventual benefit or misfortune to Japan or China or the world as a whole.

The western world might have viewed Japan's actions during the past two years with more sympathy if the Japanese purpose had been clearly announced in the first place, and if the Japanese had not resorted to the curious methods of circumlocution which have been characteristic of their past as well as their recent history. The farcical pretense that Manchoukuo was the outcome of a spontaneous independent movement, which the Japanese still unfortunately insist upon keeping up, cannot be accepted by any impartial observer who watched the new state in the making. The corresponding insistence that international agreements have not been violated is equally inacceptable.

Writing in 1916, Dr. McLaren, a shrewd observer, declared: "My main criticism of the (Japanese political) system is directed against the appalling lack of principle displayed, not only in connection with their domestic, but also their foreign policy. That there is a tendency toward an increase rather than a diminution of unprincipled action, and that remedy will not be found except in an abatement of the intense chauvinism of the race, especially of the ruling military caste, is my settled conviction."

Unprincipled Methods

This was a sweeping indictment, with which few observers will wholly agree today. In most of their international dealings, the Japanese have been as straightforward and honorable as other nations. But the most friendly observer must admit that they have resorted frequently in the past, as they have during the present movement, to what can only be described as unprincipled action in connection with their policy of expansion on the Asiatic mainland.

It will be shown in a subsequent article that Japan's military leaders, who have persistently revived this policy, are men of great personal sincerity and integrity, qualities which have won for them the blind devotion of the Japanese people. But it serves no good purpose to ignore the fact that these qualities are accompanied by an unfortunate disregard of international commitments if the latter stand in the way of national policy. The military are likely to shape Japan's course for many years to come, and one must not overlook this defect in their character in any attempt to chart that course.

Little Nook Untouched by Expansion Policy

Courtesy of Dollar Steamship Line to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Glimpse of Old Kyoto

Toy, Notion and Pottery Shops in Streets of Ancient Capital Show Japanese Craftsman at His Best.

Count Ilya Tolstoy

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 12 (AP)—Count Ilya Tolstoy, who passed on here today at the New Haven Hospital, was the son of the noted Russian novelist. Count Ilya became a well-known writer and lecturer himself, perhaps the most prominent of the three living sons of the great Count Leo Tolstoy. He devoted both his lectures and his writing to an interpretation of the Russian Revolution in the light of the ideals of his father. For several years the Count was a resident of the hill in Southbury, Conn., that bears his name.

Veteran Telegrapher Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Mr. A. W. Brinkwater, veteran telegraph operator, who flashed to the world the news of the first airplane flight by the Wright brothers 30 years ago, has been elected president of the Kill Devil Hill Memorial Association.

Federal Housing Directed Mainly To Slum Clearing

New Homes Field Left to Private Operators for the Present

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 — The work of the Federal Emergency Housing Corporation will be limited at present to slum clearance in an effort to stimulate one of the basic industries without encroaching upon its future opportunity.

This is the decision made by the Public Works Administration in formulating policies for the new corporation. A study made by economists of the National Recovery Administration indicated that $14,000,000 could be spent in the next two years to prepare for the potential demand for new homes when the business slump is over. But this field will be left largely to private operators.

"It is the intention of the Public Works Administrator to take the initiative in slum clearance and low-cost housing projects in the interest of unemployment relief and recovery only in cases where local agencies are unable to do so or unwilling to act promptly," a statement of policies of the Housing division says.

"Only a small number of applicants have proposed plans for slum clearances and very few have present plans for housing projects which could be self-sustaining at rentals sufficiently low," it is stated. "The large majority propose the use of vacant land in suburban areas and houses of other than comparatively low rental. Except in a few communities, such housing is not needed at this time and might be in direct competition with properties that now provide decent housing facilities."

Loans of $36,307,500 were made to four railroads over the week-end for construction of new locomotives, freight cars and passenger cars. The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company received $18,065,000; the Erie Railroad Company, $11,964,000; New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad (Nickel Plate), $5,028,500; and the Northern Pacific Railway, $1,250,000.

The four roads said they planned to use the money to purchase a total of 12,775 freight cars, 167 passenger cars and 30 locomotives. These are the first loans to be made for new equipment purchases and bring the total of railroad loan allotments up to $176,807,500.

Low Wages Banned In British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The new government of British Columbia gave blunt warning to industry that it will not be allowed to pay starvation wages. Mr. G. S. Pearson, the new Minister of Labor, has been informed that some branches of industry, particularly lumber, are paying as little as 15 and even 12 cents an hour to competent workmen. This, Mr. Pearson says, is not only an unjustifiable exploitation of labor, but is unfair to other industries and employers who are paying higher wages but must compete in open markets.

Jobless Artists Lined Up in New Federal Program

Furniture and Murals Both Included in CWA Plans for 2500

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—Approximately 2500 artists, including mural painters, sculptors and craftsmen in various parts of the country, will benefit under a program of employment, the details of which were announced today by Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Civil Works Administrator.

The program was discussed at a meeting here last week at the home of Mr. Edward Bruce, the American painter, which brought together leaders in American art and government officials. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt attended.

Fourteen regional committees are being set up to select the artists who are to be employed in the general embellishment of federal and other publicly-owned buildings throughout the country. These may include administrative buildings, buildings on Indian reservations, parks, public schools, hospitals, land grant colleges, customs houses, courthouses, municipal libraries, museums, zoos, and other public structures. The artists will also be employed in making pictorial records of national activities, especially under the recovery program. They will be employed, too, to improve the craftsmanship of furnishings of public buildings.

"I think this plan has tremendous possibilities for awakening the interest of the people as a whole in art and for developing artistic qualities which have not come to light in the past and for recognizing artists who already have made their names among their fellow artists, but who have had little or no recognition from the public at large," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "The art of a country is a sign of its virility and strength."

Regional chairmen appointed to date are Mrs. Juliana Force, director of the Whitney Museum of Art, New York City; Mr. Francis H. Taylor, director of the Worcester Art Museum, Worcester, Mass.; Mr. Fisk Kimball, director, Pennsylvania Museum of Art, in Philadelphia; Mr. Homer Saint-Gaudens, director of Carnegie Institute of Art, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M. Milliken, director, Cleveland Museum of Art, Cleveland; Mr. Louis La Baume, president fo the State Art Museum at St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Ellsworth Woodward, director of the Delgado Museum of Art, New Orleans; Mr. Duncan Phillips, director Phillips Memorial Gallery, Washington, and Mr. J. Haverty, president of High Museum of Art, Atlanta, Ga.

Railroads Building New Cars

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 — Railroads last month began to build 600 freight cars in their own shops, says Railway Age, and in addition ordered the construction of 65 by outside companies. In November, 1932, two cars were ordered.

Self-Shining Shoes Exhibited At Chemical Industries Show

Only One Rub With Soft Cloth Produces Shine—Housewives Interested in Tin-Can Windows

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—Leather shoes that will shine themselves without the aid of a bootblack, washable bookbinding, a special shampoo for rugs and glass windows in tin can tops are among the aids to the housewife which have made their appearance at the fourteenth Exposition of Chemical Industries at Grand Central Palace.

Nearly 1000 new inventions were submitted for a special display of industrial and engineering chemistry, out of which 112 were chosen and duly labeled "Children of the Depression." They show that chemists have not been idle in an attempt to make pocket-book saving and labor saving devices in this period of economic stringency.

One of the most interesting articles in the display is black and white vici leather, self-lubricating, so that it not only will not scuff, but with one rub of a soft cloth will produce its own shine. Waterproof book-binding looks much like any other fabric cover, but it has the advantage that when a book bound in this material has been returned with fingerprints all over it, a whisk of a cloth and a few drops of water will restore it to its original freshness.

The glass top in the tin can will enable a housewife to see just the size and condition of the vegetables she is purchasing.

There are many kinds of synthetic products and articles which have developed unusual resistances, like a fabric whose rubber and cement coat makes it rainproof, a rayon which is both dull and lustrous and a heat and sound insulation which is available in all kinds of colors for plaster, plaster board and tile, being fireproof, vermin-proof and water resistant.

There are aluminum caps which are expected eventually to replace many of the cardboard tops for bottles, aluminum in color for decorative articles and a new compound for washing silk which works in lathers and may be used in either salt or distilled water.

Elsewhere in the show is the new gas refrigerant which looks like glass and feels like glass, but dissolves in the rain; and window glass which admits the light, but keeps out heat.

"WHAT MRS. EDDY said to MR. ARTHUR BRISBANE"
This famous interview of 25 years ago is now available. An historical and intimate portrait. 14 illus. Cloth $1-6 for $5. Full Leather $2 (6 for $10). For sale in Reading Rooms or direct by mail, prepaid upon receipt of price. M. E. PAIGE, Publisher, 500 5th Ave., N Y City

Greetings
With the old year drawing to a close, we are glad to take this opportunity of expressing our thanks and best wishes for the New Year to the many Monitor readers who have stopped here when in New York. Likewise, greetings and an advance assurance of satisfaction to all new guests.
Room with private bath $3, $3.50, $4
2 room suites begin at $6
If an extended visit in town is necessary avoid unnecessary expense by taking advantage of our low weekly and monthly rates.
HOTEL DUANE
MADISON AVE. at 37th ST.
DIRECTION OF M. J. PAUCHEY
NEW YORK CITY

PIONEER BUILDER
The GREAT BUILDING TOY
On sale in all the better toy departments. If your dealer does not carry PIONEER BUILDER you may order direct from us. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Set No. 1.....$1.00
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Set No. 3.....$2.50
Postage prepaid in U. S.
Wisconsin Toy Company
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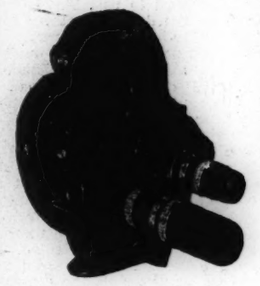
2643 N. Third Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin

A GIFT for LIFE

What you see, you get — with Filmo
Filmo uses Eastman 16 mm. film
Haven't you always wanted to immortalize at least one Christmas by giving something *for life!* Then make *this* the Christmas, and Filmo Personal Movies the gift! The world has still to find so intimate and so everlastingly fascinating a thing as personal movies, or a camera and projector so precise and long-lived, and that makes such brilliant, beautiful movies, as Filmo. For Filmo is built by the same master craftsmen who make the leading professional movie equipment. Select a Filmo Personal Movie Camera and Projector and you've given something *for life!* Bell & Howell Company, 1805 Larchmont Ave., Chicago
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a drink children love!
Here's a way to make children drink plenty of milk!—give them Postum-made-with-hot-milk. They'll love its rich, delicious flavor... its delightful fragrance. And it's a real "grown-up" looking drink that combines the wholesomeness of the wheat and bran in Postum with all the nourishing qualities of milk!
Try Postum yourself! Serve Postum plain... or with cream to get that rich, golden color so many people prefer.
Your grocer has Postum Cereal, the kind you boil—and Instant Postum, made instantly in the cup. Postum is very economical.
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A PRODUCT OF GENERAL FOODS
NRA

the Chief to California
fastest-most exclusive of all limited trains
NEW—daily lower fares to California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and other western states. Also Pullman surcharge eliminated.
On THE CHIEF—Phoenix Pullman tri-weekly this winter. FRED HARVEY dining car air conditioned all-year.
—ask for PICTURE FOLDERS
S. CARLSON, Dist. Pass. Agent SANTA FE RY
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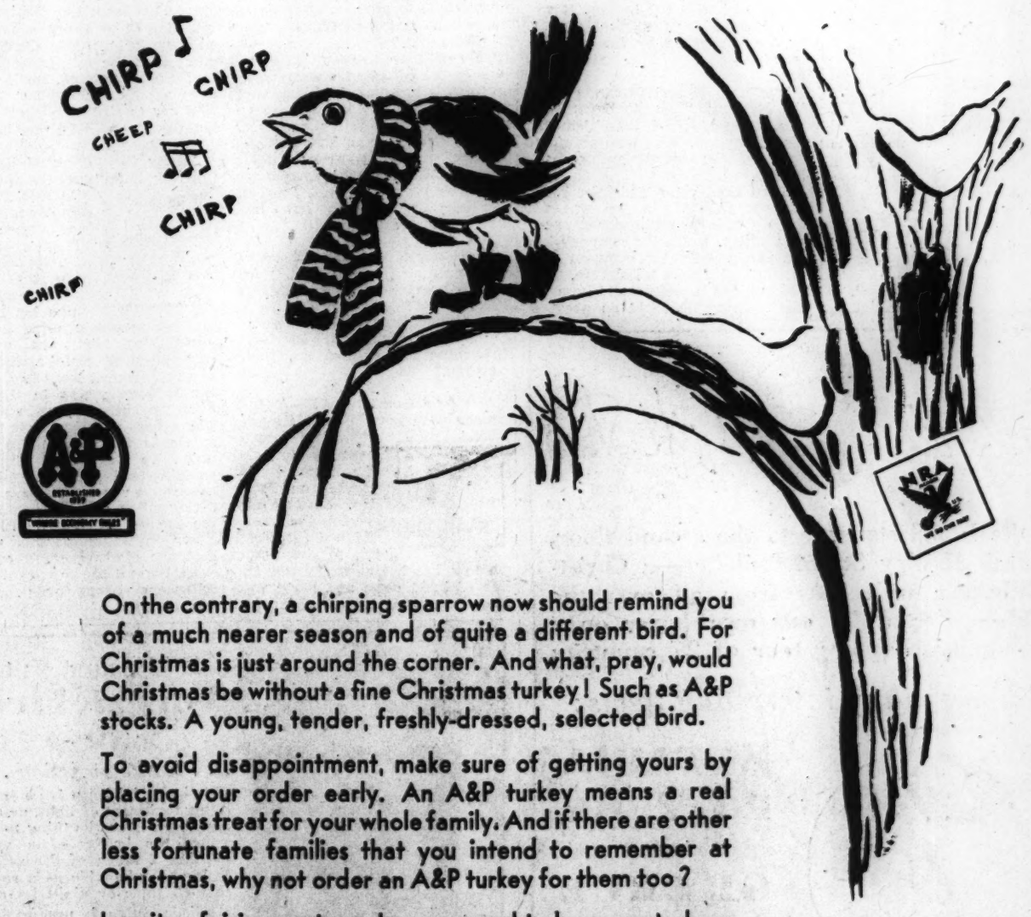
Phones: Liberty 7944 and 7945
739-A

A chirping Sparrow in December doesn't mean it's Spring


On the contrary, a chirping sparrow now should remind you of a much nearer season and of quite a different bird. For Christmas is just around the corner. And what, pray, would Christmas be without a fine Christmas turkey! Such as A&P stocks. A young, tender, freshly-dressed, selected bird.
To avoid disappointment, make sure of getting yours by placing your order early. An A&P turkey means a real Christmas treat for your whole family. And if there are other less fortunate families that you intend to remember at Christmas, why not order an A&P turkey for them too?
In spite of rising costs, we've managed to keep our turkeys low in price. It would be hard to find another gift to cost so little and mean so much.
The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

When you purchase goods please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Third of Texas Can House World, City Planner Says

British Authority Guest of Massachusetts Institute of Technology

The United States has at last awakened to the necessity of planning its cities and towns with an eye to the future, according to Sir Raymond Unwin, distinguished British architect and authority on city planning who was guest of honor last night at a banquet tendered him by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "America sees quite plainly today that rotten city cores, slum districts, must be scraped out."

Addressing members of the Technology faculty and invited guests, he told them that the unemployment relief problem could be solved together with the housing problem by hiring unemployed to build homes instead of paying them to do nothing.

"England," he said, "has found the idea economically sound and in 30 years, if carried out on a large scale, we shall find the slums gone, houses fully paid for and a profitable rental income regularly trickling into government coffers. The cost of building will be written off in the investment.

"City planning began with the cottage and has gradually spread to the land on which the cottage is built, the block, the section, the city, and now regional planning whereby large sections of states are planned, is fast becoming the order of procedure. Planning is certainly much better than muddling and there must be either one or the other. We must have a plan for every corner of the globe eventually, or we will have a hopeless tangle."

"The only limit to increase of power in society lies in the power to understand our neighbors. There is a great need now to discard the 'Hurray for me,' go-getter type of thought for real coöperation. Planning is simply an extention of such coöperation."

Sir Raymond dealt a severe thrust at the idea that there was not room in which to plan homes for everybody by remarking that the entire population of the world could be housed in one-third of Texas, building no more than 10 homes to an acre. "There would still be several thousand acres left over for parks and boulevards."

Dr. Robert D. Kohn, director of housing in the public works administration, spoke before Sir Raymond. To the heads of municipal planning boards he said that after they have found out what needs to be done in their area, taken steps to remedy the ills themselves, passed legislation which will insure continuance of planning once it has been started, then they may call on the Federal Government for assistance if they need it.

Federal Workers Only To Use Post Office Café

The post office cafeteria in the new Boston Federal Building opened yesterday, under supervision of the Service Relations Council, comprised of the heads of postal organizations of the city. It covers a large area on the third floor.

The cafeteria will be for the use of federal employees exclusively and workers now will be able to obtain their noonday meal at moderate prices without leaving the building. The restaurant will be run on a non-profit basis.

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED"

COLONIAL LINE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK PROVIDENCE and BOSTON

Steamers, New York to Providence
Direct Motor Coach from Steamer to Boston

New York & Prov.		New York and Boston	
One Way	$3.00	One Way	$4.00
Round Trip	$4.50	Round Trip	$6.00
Week-End	Special $3.50	Week-End	Special $4.50

Daily Sailings from New York 6 P. M.
Returning from Providence 7:30 P. M.

OFFICES
Pier 11, North River, New York
75 Dorrance Street, Providence
158 Summer Street, Boston

'Easy Payments' Often Found Not So 'Easy' as They Seem

Ignorance of Buyers on Installment Plan Many Times Leads Them Into Legal Difficulties From Which They Can Find No Escape

To the average purchaser the real import of legal commercial paper is unknown. Vaguely he understands that his note held by the bank is something which he must honor. But when he buys a house, or a car, he thinks he is just leasing it until certain payments have been made, after which it becomes his own. But, whether he knows it or not, behind the purchase in almost every case lies his personal note.

It was this ignorance that made of the Florida land boom not only a ruinous debacle for many, but provided also the financial ghost that should arise out of the past and embarrass the individual at the most unexpected time.

When the victims of the realty collapse left Florida and made their penniless way homeward, they thought that they had seen the last act of the comedy. The last blow had come when the banks had foreclosed mortgages and sold them out. They had yet to learn that the paper they had signed was still extant and constituted a further claim on them.

Finding It Out

Some of them are just finding it out now. For, on the heels of the boom come the vultures who feed on the remnants. These men approached prostrate Florida banks and bought up the notes of vanished realty owners. The average price paid for this paper is said to be about seven cents on the dollar.

The business of these men was to find the signers of the notes and collect. Thus this paper came blowing out of the past to slap in the faces of men who knew nothing of its existence. But it was legal paper. And they had to pay, 10, 20 or 40 cents on the dollar, whatever they happened to have. The present holders of the notes found that out before they approached the victim. It was hard—deplorable, but legal. It was the penalty these men paid for their ignorance of what they were signing.

Joe Wheeler bought a car in 1928 when his salary was swollen by stock market profits. He paid so much down and signed an agreement calling for monthly installments on the balance. Joe thought he knew what he was signing. He fondly believed that if he did not keep up his payments the company would take the car back and that would be the end of it.

Stock Crash Came

The stock market crash came after Joe had made six payments on the car. Joe defaulted and the company took the car back. But, contrary to Joe's understanding, that was not the end of it. Two months after the car had passed out of his possession Joe got a bill for $200, the difference between the amount received for the car at the time of its sale and the amount owing to the company on Joe's note.

Joe was paying, as thousands of others have paid, for his ignorance of what he had signed. The thing, however, that hurts the most, is the knowledge that his ignorance had perhaps been used against him. Joe knows that the car was worth far more than the company received for it. There is a suspicion in Joe's thought that there was something off-color about the deal. He has an idea that a friend of the dealer got his car at a price far below its value, and that he had to foot the bill. Naturally Joe is one of the opponents of installment selling.

Then there was Fred Perley, who had an oil burner installed last fall. He made the down payment and contracted to pay the balance in monthly installments. After paying the second installment Fred became dissatisfied with the burner. It was not performing satisfactorily. A mechanic sent up by the company failed to put it into satisfactory condition.

Indignantly Fred demanded that the company take the burner out. They refused. Fred then delivered his ultimatum. He would refuse to pay another installment on the burner.

Then Fred got a rude shock. He discovered first that he was not dealing with the oil burner company any longer. A finance company had his paper, a finance company that laughed at Fred's ultimatum. They showed him the contract. There was not a thing he could do about it. The oil burner would stay right where it was. If he refused to pay they would attach his salary and Fred worked for a firm that frowned on employees who permitted themselves to get into financial tangles. So Fred continued his payments, the disgruntled owner of an oil burner that he does not like.

Of course Fred would not have received this treatment from all oil burner companies. There are reputable concerns who give the purchaser a guarantee of satisfaction, knowing that the pleased customer is the best advertisement. But the unscrupulous dealer does take advantage of the many clauses that may be inserted into the conditional sale contract. Fred Perley knows now what many others are learning, that it is incumbent upon the purchaser to see that a clause of his own, guaranteeing satisfaction, is inserted also.

All Along the Front

So it goes all along the financial front. The purchaser is induced to sign a contract that protects the seller in every respect. The purchaser's rights and protection is no concern of the seller. For, first and last, all of this paper consists of sellers' contracts.

The whole legal structure of industry is built upon the foundation of the sanctity of contracts. The courts rightly uphold the validity of such paper and demand that the customer live up to the letter of the contract he has signed. Destroy this sanctity of contract and the whole business structure of the nation would crumble. The courts cannot make allowances for the customer who did not read the fine print in the form he signed. The rulings of justice cannot be swayed by the fact that the customer may have been misled at the time of signing. He placed his signature to the contract. That is the one inescapable fact.

In the sea of paper that still does its part in holding up the recovery program is a profound lesson for the consumer. After all, it is his own money he is spending. The burden of the purchase falls on his shoulder. If the fine print is in any way confusing, he does not have to sign. In fact, among many purchasers there is being born a determination to add to every contract a few clauses of their own. In the future, he declares, he wants to know just what will happen if there is a hitch in the contract.

In the meantime the game that has contributed as much toward the collapse of industry as any other factor goes merrily on. High-pressure salesmen still chant their siren songs on the edge of the credit reef. But their songs have lost much of their allure. The hurricane of the depression has strewn the reef with wrecks. And the rocks are more easily discernible.

The song, too, is losing much of its allure as the true fact becomes more apparent. The consumer is beginning to see the falsity of the chant of easy payments and no risks. The truth that such payments are seldom easy and that he will be forced to take all the risks, is gradually dawning upon him.

It is this attitude that will confront the salesman tomorrow. The argument, pro and con, over the installment system will go on. And while it runs its course John Customer will be framing his own contracts. If he must sign in order to get the electric refrigerator, he wants to know just what he is risking.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"A CRIME AT BLOSSOM'S" (Peabody Playhouse). The Slaggers in an English comedy in which an impecunious lady capitalizes on the publicity attendant on a murder in her rented home. 8:30.

"THE FIRST APPLE" (Shubert). Conrad Nagel and Irene Purcell in comedy held over for one more week. 8:15.

"ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON" (Plymouth). Lloyd Nolan and Francesca Bruning in highly recommended American comedy. 8:30.

Movies

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Ireland," one of the "Magic Carpet" series; "Popeye" cartoon; Charley Chase comedy, and other shorts. Continuous from 9 a. m.

METROPOLITAN—"Sitting Pretty," with Ginger Rogers. Another musical entertainment with spectacular chorus formations. On the stage the original "Bettie Boop" girl. 11:10 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:40, 10:35.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Ever in My Heart," with Barbara Stanwyck, and "Lone Cowboy," with Jackie Cooper. Paramount at 10:35 a. m., 1:39, 4:23, 7:07, 9:51. Fenway at 2:15, 4:36, 7:32, 10:13.

MODERN—The Four Marx Brothers in "Duck Soup." 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:00, 4:45, 7:15, 9:50.

KEITH'S—"Little Women." 9:45, 11:45 a. m., 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.

BOSTON—"Aggie Appleby, Maker of Men." Charles Rogers on the stage. 10 a. m., 12:56, 4:34, 7:41, 10:34.

UPTOWN—H. G. Wells' "Invisible Man." Gloria Stuart and Claude Rains in remarkably photographed screen version of this imaginative story. 1, 3:56, 6:56, 9:56.

Hockey

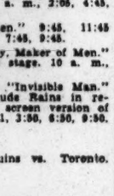
BOSTON GARDEN—Bruins vs. Toronto. 8:30.

Music

JORDAN HALL—Katharine Cunningham Gray, soprano; Hans Ebell, pianist. 8:30.

HIGHLAND GLEE CLUB—Program ranging from "Battle Hymn of the Monks" to Negro spirituals and Russian ballads. Weeks Junior High School, Newton. 8:15.

Other Events



ODDITORIUM — Robert L. Ripley, of "Believe It or Not" fame, presents his collection of living and inanimate curiosities. Brought from the Chicago World's Fair. Horticultural Hall. Continuous performances from 1.

TOMORROW

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lectures: "Greece and Rome," 10 a. m.; "Asleep for the Winter," 11 a. m.; "Exploring the Sky," 3.

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance: "English Silver," Mrs. Buhler. 11 a. m.

OPEN HOUSE SALE—Mrs. Larz Anderson opens her house at 123 Commonwealth Avenue from 10 a. m. to 6, for exhibition and sale of articles made by disabled ex-servicemen.

ROTARY CLUB—Capt. Phillips H. Lord speaks on "My Boyhood Dream," following luncheon in Statler Ballroom at 12:15.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Trail Conference. 2.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Geraldine Gordon of Hathaway Bookshop, Wellesley, talks on "Current Literature." 11 a. m.

Boston Snapshots

Unsponsored Cat—Our chief impression of The Seth Parker floodlighted as it lay at T Wharf on Saturday night is one of hundreds of white cards—naming the advertisers who had contributed the various products with which the ship was strewn. As far as we could see, the only unsponsored things on board were the cat and the dog—and for the latter there were sponsored dog biscuits! And, anyway, these two came with the ship when it left the Hawaiian sugar trade to turn its attention to the honeyed words of Captain Lord, the radio star.

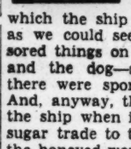
To help Seth to rough it at the ends of the earth, an air-conditioning unit is installed. In his room is an æsthetic mauve bathtub with a green pump for water supply. A large electric floor polisher has been contributed for the rough decks. Elsewhere there is a family of useful outboard motors, a clay pigeon-shooting arrangement, bows and arrows and handballs.

★ ★ ★

Unfortunate Proximity—Immediately under an article in a Boston Sunday paper headed "Big Hotels of Paris in Bad Plight" we noted an advertisement, the only one on the page, reading "Martin's Service—Exterminating, Fumigating, Mothproofing."

★ ★ ★

"Biggada Buncha Cel'!"—A vague clamor was borne to us on the wind as we traversed the deserted spaces of the Faneuil Hall Market on Saturday. Suddenly, across the newly widened road leading to the tunnel, we saw the beginning of the long line of hand carts and horse wagons, surrounded by parcel-ladened, jostling crowds. Plowing our way between elbows, horses' heads, festoons of sausages, and exhibits of Philadelphia scrapple, we were repeatedly informed that big bunches of celery were for sale for 10 cents. A few more steps and they were two for 15. At last a swarthy gentleman, who looked as though he might burst into "O Solo Mio" any moment, sprang forward with the cry, "Biggada Buncha Cel'! Three for 15!" But we were adamant and turned our faces resolutely right-about into the icy wind.



★ ★ ★

Fire Chief Seeks Warmth—The Mayor Waltham has just stated his intention of obtaining a cozier conveyance for his Fire Chief. It appears that the latter has been riding, uncomplaining, in the same open vehicle for the last 10 years. The car is still hale and hearty—but the Fire Chief is getting chilly.

★ ★ ★

Among the Filling Stations—The imposing building at the entrance of the new East Boston Tunnel, is not far from Paul Revere's House. If Mr. Revere should step from his door today and spring upon his horse for another record-breaking drive, the possibilities might be appealing. After an unsuccessful attempt to see what the tunnel looks like, by peering between cracks in the boards over its entrance, we walked on, the other night to pay our respects to the Revere House once more. To the casual observer its neighborhood is full of filling stations, with window displays of lubricating oil—a sad commentary upon the decline of horsemanship. But closer inspection reveals the fact that the stores are full of Italian groceries and the cans contain miscellaneous viscous fluids for human consumption.

D. M.

Customers Pay For Goods' Return, Lecturer Asserts

Money Control Speaker Emphasizes Removal of Distribution Waste

"Buymanship" and "Daily Legal Problems" of the average citizen were the subjects on which Mr. Daniel Bloomfield and Mr. Vernon W. Marr spoke last evening, in the course of Personal Money Management,' at the Old South Meeting House.

"Women," stated Mr. Bloomfield, who is manager of the Boston Retail Trade Board, "buy more than 75 per cent of all merchandise sold. The annual expenditure for beauty preparations and service is about $700,000,000. Over $750,000,000 is spent yearly on confectionery, over $11,000,000,000 on food, and over $4,000,000,000 on clothing.

"Make your decision final at the time you buy," Mr. Bloomfield urged. "The American woman believes in fair play and will not abuse her privileges. As consumer she has a force and power which are very great indeed, if she would but realize it. Her improved standards of living and the money she spends to maintain those standards give employment to millions of workers. When she will coöperate more closely with the retailer to remove the waste in distribution, she and the business world will gain."

Expert legal advice as a preventive and protective measure, and general points of law which the average citizen should know formed the topics of an interesting address by Mr. Marr.

"It is better to look before you leap into the legal arena," he told his audience, "Employment of any lawyer blindly is not advisable, but the greatest pitfall of all is failure to seek the advice of legal or other counsel seasonably."

The request to "just sign as a matter of form," he related, had caught many a person unawares, and although annoyance and irritation might be expressed because of delay occasioned by some person afraid to sign his name, disastrous transactions often had been averted by waiting for further clarification.

He also had something to say about the return of merchandise purchased from department stores, namely, "Remember, the liberal policy of stores in allowing return of goods is custom, and custom is not law; so you must not be too surprised or independent when a dealer says, 'No, you've bought something.' Even though you do not accept delivery you may have acquired title or be bound to carry out your contract to buy merchandise. Our law in Massachusetts does not require a written agreement unless the transaction be over $500, and even then, part performance or a partial delivery may make the transaction enforceable at law."

Nine controversies out of 11, he stated, are caused by failure of tenants to submit proper notice when vacating a house or apartment, and he went on to explain the Massachusetts statutory requirement of a written notice "in the hands of he other party on or before the first day of the month, generally regarded as meaning intent to vacate on or before the first day of the following month, or otherwise to be bound to pay rent as long as one remains as a tenant at sufferance."

As for insurance payments, he warned, "If a policyholder or an injured person is seeking damages from an insurance company, he should keep in mind that the company's interest is adverse; it wants to settle as cheaply as possible, and consequently its representatives often discourage one's seeking a lawyer who knows the value of a case from experience. Injured persons should not give the insurance representative a signed statement before consulting an attorney."

When purchasing a house, he declared, the time when a lawyer is needed is "before you sign your name to a sales agreement," for in real estate the agreement has peculiar standing in law.

Mr. Marr's observations are drawn from 1000 cases a month which he handles at the offices of the Legal Aid Society.

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(Simply Add to Oil and Go)

REDUCES WEAR

In cold weather, Pyroil provides safe lubrication until cold oil circulates. Builds lubrication into the metal—avoids damage of metal to metal clash during "warming-up" period. Provides quick, easy starting—saves battery drain. Reduces friction, overheating, noise and wear. Greatly increases power and performance.

Ask for "Household Size Pyroil," now on sale.

Genuine PYROIL is Patented U. S. and Canada. Identified by copyrighted Lithographed cans (factory sealed) and signature of W. V. Kidder on every label.

FREE — Trial Test Offer and amazing facts. Send post card. Mention the Monitor.

Pres.

Manufactured, Patented, Guaranteed by Pyroil Company, W. V. Kidder, President, 285 LaFollette Avenue, La Crosse, Wis., U. S. A.

Solution of Junior Cross-Word

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Eddie Peabody, banjo soloist	Five o'clock revue: popular	Skippy Sketch. Phil Regan, songs.
5:15	Monitor Views News			
5:30	Singing Lady	"Dr. Doolittle"	All-American Boy.	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Nursery Rhymes	CBS dance music.	Dance music
6:00	Hill billy music	Evening Tattler; records; talks	Studio reports. Dance music	"Buck Rogers". "Bobby Benson".
6:15	Happy Landings			
6:30	Reports; sports.	News; soloist	Merry-Go-Round	Betty Barthell
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Cheerio's Mosaic	Local dance music	Little Italy
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Classical program.	Myrt and Marge.	Reports; news.
7:15	"A Voice in the Dark,"	After Dinner Revue	Just Plain Bill	Fischer's Orch.
7:30	sketch	Lum and Abner	James Roosevelt.	Dell Campo, songs
7:45	Tessie the Typist	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Brunswick Orch.
8:00	Network serial	Sanderson and Crumit; orchestra	"Elmer E. Yess"	Rhythm Twins. Master of Mystery.
8:15	mystery drama		Edwin C. Hill	
8:30	Talk series	Wayne King and his orchestra	Voice of Experience	dramatic sketch
8:45	"Trade and Mark"		"Poet's Gold"	Mandolin Band
9:00	Musical Memories with Edgar Guest	Ben Bernie and his orchestra	Philadelphia Orch. "World Shrinks"	Dance program. Organ recital.
9:15				
9:30	"The Witch of Endor,"	Ed Wynn; quartet; Voorhees's Orch.	California Melodies: popular	Le Paradis Band
9:45	dramatic sketch			Reports; news
10:00	Billy Losses and his orchestra	Cruise of the Seth Parker; sketch	Prof. R. E. Rogers; Sevitzky Orch.	Casa Loma Orchestra; soloists.
10:15				
10:30	Popular vocal	Madame Sylvia	Camera Man talk.	News Service
10:45	News flashes	Robert Simmons	Reports; news	Evan Evans; Columbia Orchestra
11:00	Reports; sports	Forecasts; news	Ranny Weeks and his orchestra	Gertrude Niesen. Dance program. Sign off
11:15	Rines Orchestra	Meroff Orchestra		
11:30	Meyer Davis and his orchestra	Paul Whiteman and his orchestra	Isham Jones and his orchestra	
11:45				

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

7:00 WNAC, Network program from India: address, Lord Brabourne, Imperial Governor of Bombay; street scene; concert of Indian music.
10:30 WAAB, "In the Luxembourg Gardens," Vincent Sorey, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WEEI, National Consumers League: Donald Richberg, Gov. John G. Winant.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: Literature—"David and Jonathan."
2:30 WAAB, Request recordings, Philadelphia Orchestra.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; speakers; concert orchestra.
3:30 WAAB, "Current Fiction," Marion F. Gulliford, Teachers College.
4:15 WEEI, Pop Concert, Christiaan Kriens, conductor, from Hartford, Conn.
4:35 WNAC, "The Population Prospect," Dr. O. E. Baker, agricultural economist.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, New England Conservatory of Music concert

Dinner and After

8:30 WNAC, Albert Spalding, violinist; Conrad Thibault; mixed chorus; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing," sketch with Warden Lewis E. Lawes.
9:00 WEEI, Troubadours Orchestra; Bettina Hall; Intimate Choir.
9:30 WBZ, John McCormack, tenor; concert orchestra, William Daly, conductor.
9:30 WNAC, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra, with Burns and Allen, comedians.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, "Current Phases of the National Recovery Program," Daniel C. Roper.
10:00 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.
11:15 WAAB, Modern Male Chorus, Andre Kostelanetz, conductor.

British-French Entente Lauded by Lecturer

The present entente between France and Great Britain is much more likely to last than was the pre-war Triple Entente, according to M. Pierre Billard, writer and lecturer, who spoke at the Women's City Club of Boston yesterday. He discussed "France in the World Today."

"The present entente," he said, 'is an agreement between the peoples of the two nations rather than merely an alliance of governments. It is the strongest possible assurance of future stability in Europe. The two peoples are really attempting to understand each other. Such an agreement is just as sure to last as the pre-war agreement of the central powers which was merely official and bound to end."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and continued cold weather tonight and early Wednesday, moderating slowly during Wednesday; snow may develop by Wednesday night; lowest temperature tonight from 6 to 12; fresh northwesterly winds, gradually diminishing.

Maine and New Hampshire: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; not quite so cold Wednesday.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Cloudy, continued cold tonight; Wednesday cloudy, not so cold, followed by snow at night.

Connecticut: Cloudy and continued cold tonight; Wednesday cloudy, not so cold, followed by snow in afternoon or night.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northwest winds shifting to fresh northeast over north portion Wednesday; weather overcast, followed by snow over extreme south portion Wednesday.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 6:51 p. m., Wednesday 7:15 a. m.
Height of tides 8.4 feet, 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:43 p. m.

Higher Standards Of Living Needed, La Follette Says

"Perpendicular investment," designed to raise the standard of living and increase the consumption of goods, was advocated by Mr. Philip La Follette, former Governor of Wisconsin, at a luncheon at the Women's City Club yesterday. He spoke on "Where Are We Going?"

Until recently, Mr. La Follette said, American investment has been "horizontal." "There has always been a frontier," he explained, "and American economic advance has always been westward. This is no longer possible, so further economic advance must be toward increased consumption and higher standards of living in the country that is already developed."

Mr. La Follette attacked the destruction of surplus crops. "There is," he stated, "no real surplus and the destruction of goods or limitation of production will not help in the solution of the problem. More intensive development of domestic markets made possible by increased purchasing power is the real solution."

Investment of larger funds in schools was suggested as one form of this "perpendicular" investment by Mr. La Follette. A more highly educated public not only requires more goods to maintain its higher standard of living but also it is able, through increased industrial efficiency, to earn that higher standard.

Debaters Against NRA Win

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12 (AP)—The University of Pennsylvania's debaters opened their Eastern Intercollegiate League season by defeating a team from Brown University, Dec. 9. The victors took the negative side of the subject, "Resolved, That the Principles of the NRA Should Be Made Permanent Features of the American Government Policy."

Puppies Thrive On It!

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BOSTON

up the broad stairway to the second floor, Franklin-Hawley Street Building—a Christmas bazaar with gifts from all over the world—collected by our own buyer on a six months' shopping tour of 27 countries

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$3.95

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KUTAHIA POTTERY FROM GREECE derives its name from the village of Kutahia in Anatolia, where the craft has been established for over six centuries, and carried on by the same families for generations. Patterns are a combination of ancient Greek and Byzantine designs. Plaques, sandwich plates, vases and urns, $3.95. Others at $5.

Greek Slipper Chairs with carved back, woven jute seats.....$8.50

A Beautiful Gift

Forest Fire Lamp

. . . It Shows Action . . .

This beautiful lamp is an interesting treatment of light, motion and color. Just the thing to enhance the beauty of a nook needing a touch of decoration. It is also adaptable as a radio, mantel, table or night lamp.

Realistic action is produced by an inner cylinder revolved by heat rays from the bulb, causing a moving picture of a forest fire in all its awesome grandeur.

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If 12 lamps are ordered at one time, send only $10.00

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Norfolk Official Denies Attempt At Prison Break

Superintendent Admits, However, Discovery of Weapons in Cells

Denial of any meditated wholesale escape of inmates of the Norfolk Prison Colony was made today by Superintendent Howard B. Gill of the prison.

The discovery of nondescript weapons—baseball bats, saws and homemade daggers—which are widely used to represent the prison as a menacing arsenal, was actually made by prison inspectors during their round of the cell blocks, according to Mr. Gill. He denied the activity of any stool pigeon or a plan to effect a wholesale delivery of prisoners.

But this discovery, coupled with the attempted break at the Charlestown state prison Sunday, has apparently given impetus to the investigation of the state penal institution already under way.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely today told Mr. Frederick Dillon, commissioner of correction, to bear down. While expressing satisfaction with the progress of the investigation, the Governor reminded both Mr. Dillon and State Auditor Francis X. Hurley, who has charge of the investigation, that the investigators have all the powers requisite for a sweeping inquiry.

This reminder cannot be interpreted fairly as a criticism of the Norfolk experiment or of the modern principle of penology represented therein. It is, however, interpreted as a blank check to go ahead with the investigation without conferring with the Governor on steps to be followed.

Commissioner Dillon and Deputy Commissioner Edward C. R. Bagley are coöperating with Auditor Hurley. Auditor Hurley's staff of accountants and clerks will examine the books of the institution, but actual investigation of conditions not reflected in the accounts is being carried on personally by Mr. Hurley.

With a report current that Superintendent Gill was seeking to dictate the time and place in which Auditor Hurley would interview prison officials, the State Auditor declared he would make his own arrangements. The auditor said that he has not yet consulted Superintendent Gill. His examination of prison officials would be a surprise visit, since the auditor believes an interview arranged without warning would be more valuable inasmuch as it would prevent officials from instructing employees as to what information should be produced.

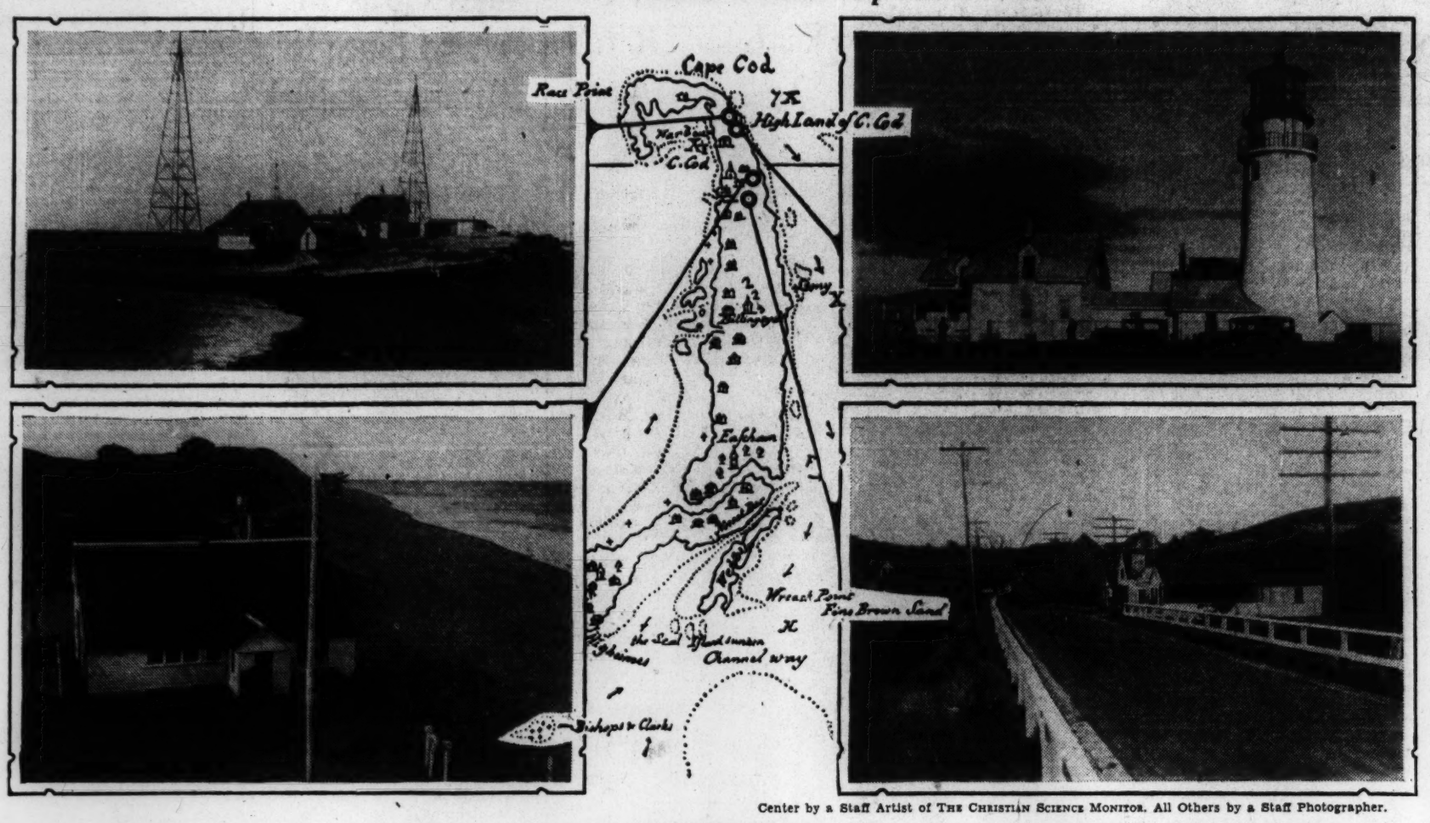
At a State House conference on the recent penal disturbances, Gov. Joseph B. Ely said:

"I am not turning my back on the penologists. There is no question about the fact that the administration has got to be tightened up. And we are going to try and get the prison on a business basis."

But the Governor brought out clearly that the recent advances in penology must not be halted because of one or two prison disturbances.

"It's all right to talk," he said, "but that does not meet the situation. Ninety-nine out of every 100 prisoners are going to be out within a few years, and the average sentence is about 3½ years. Therefore you must realize the necessity of trying better to fit them into society when they come out."

Sea Nibbles and Nibbles at the Cape Cod Crust



Center by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. All Others by a Staff Photographer.

Top Left—Radio Station at Highland Light, North Truro. Top Right—Highland Light at North Truro. Lower Left—Coast Guard Station at Truro. Lower Right—Main Street, Truro. The Ocean Is on One Side and the Bay on the Other. Center—Section of Map Which Was Discovered in the British Records Office, Probably Executed About 1720.

Cape Cod Shore Towns Shrink From the Atlantic's Gnawing

Whipping Gales Eat Away at Shore Line Till Tip of Cape Is Likely to Be an Island—Government Has Constant Battle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, Mass., Dec. 12—On the shores near this quaint Cape Cod town, where in bygone days pirates roamed and hid their plunder on the wind-swept dunes, weather beaten mariners are wagging their heads in grave concern over the deep inroads that the ocean is making in their towering cliffs.

Unless something is done immediately to curb the battering winter seas which are gradually tearing the Cape apart these hardy natives predict that in a very short time the 13-mile-long area from Truro to Provincetown will be isolated from the rest of the arm.

Confirming these native predictions comes the report from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, which has been recharting this vicinity, that a breakwater, or bulwarks, or some similar protection must be put up where the ocean threatens to cut through or the lower part of the Cape will surely be converted into an island.

Where Gravest Danger Lies

The point which is causing so much concern is where the Pamet River starts its course to join the Cape Cod Bay, a distance of two and one-half miles and one of the narrowest parts of the Cape. Here erosion has taken place so rapidly in the past few years that all there is left between the main ocean and the bay is a narrow bar composed of sand, a narrow road and a few feet of sod leading down to the swampy source of the Pamet River.

If the sea is allowed to have its course through the river it would be necessary to construct two heavy bridges, one to maintain road connection with the upper Cape and the other for the railroad which now passes over the Pamet River by way of trestle.

But King Neptune waits for no man. He keeps right on pounding and gouging at these towering cliffs. Already he has chewed away part of one of the great cliffs where the Pamet River coast guard station has been since 1872.

And to such an extent that a short time ago when Neptune, roiled by a terrific "nor'easter," sent his billowed demons crashing to the bluff and surged right on into the very basement of the building. As a result of the storm the Government decided to abandon the old station and build a new one a quarter of a mile inland.

Still not satisfied with his devastating work on the Pamet River Coast Guard Station Neptune is now turning his attention to the bluff where Highland Light has flashed its guiding beacon since 1798. It is one of the few first class lighthouses in the United States and second in size off the Atlantic Coast.

So great have the inroads of the ocean been at the base of this cliff that the lighthouse faces removal to escape tumbling into the sea. Within the past few days several feet of banking have crumbled away from the plot of land upon which the lighthouse makes its base.

Originally the Government bought 10 acres of land when construction of this light was proposed. Now there are less than 2½ acres of the plot left.

All along the coast of the Cape, especially from Nauset to North Truro, are the inroads of the ocean particularaly apparent. In fact, so great are the shifting of the dunes and sand bars that the Government is compelled to issue annually a new survey and new charts for mariners.

Grows Like a Snowball

Another interesting point that is expressed and agreed upon by geologists is that High Head in Truro marks the original end of the Cape. All land north of that point is a series of sand beaches built by the winds and tides, each farther north than the last.

As far as the Cape becoming an island, that is just an old story to those who know the history of these sections. They have it that back in the days of pirates the ocean broke through what is called Jeremiah's Gutter, located at Orleans, and joined the Orleans Bay on the other side, thus cutting the Cape in two at this point. Here the ocean did such a complete job of channeling that navigation was possible. But not for long. Other storms came and scooped the sand back into Jeremiah's Gutter once more joining Orleans to its neighbor Eastham.

And all along the Cape Cod coast one hears similar narratives of the ocean's strange and powerful actions and the Government is confronted with the constant problem of blocking the onslaughts of the sea.

Grand Jury Association Seeks Judicial Reform

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—Leading lay, legal, legislative and civic organizations here have before them an invitation by the New York County Association of Grand Jurors to join in a country-wide movement for the entire recasting of criminal law and procedure, state and federal. In addition, the association has asked the New York Legislature to provide auditing grand juries in the city to investigate officials twice a year and to employ auditors when evidence of crookedness is unearthed, as is done in Georgia.

Both resolutions were introduced by Mr. Thomas S. Rice at a meeting of the association on Thursday. He also proposed a draft of 37 points for criminal law reform, which was referred to the board of directors.

Drivé on Bootleggers Begun in North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Deputies of Sheriff Numa R. Turner of Wake County, in which Raleigh is located, observed "repeal day," Dec. 6, by making three of the biggest liquor "hauls" effected in this section in recent times. This, it was indicated, was the beginning of an intensive warfare on distillers and bootleggers.

North Carolina, one of the two states that voted "dry" before repeal was declared, will continue its law enforcement program, which is expected to be greatly strengthened by the next Legislature. Several arrests were made in connection with the raids and others were expected to follow.

Maine to Enforce Motor Regulations With Coöperation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 12—Declaring that he intends to raise the standards of enforcement for Maine motor vehicle regulation, Mr. Robinson C. Tobey, Secretary of State, says:

"I believe in speaking softly and using the big stick well padded. I am receiving wonderful coöperation. In one week there were 35,000 vehicles inspected and improved.

"I do not wish to threaten, but question 24 on the application cards means something today. For years it has been lightly regarded. When you answer 'yes' to that question concerning lights and brakes, you mean that you have on your windshield an inspection sticker. If you write no, or answer no, plates will not be issued.

"Two hundred thousand operators will receive a plea with their licenses to help do away with 'one-eyed' cars. A man who drives with but one headlight should be censured by every other motorist. He is violating his obligations to others and is a menace. Any motorist may change a bulb in a few minutes of time and it is his duty to provide himself with extra bulbs and make the change."

Wellesley Gets Relic Of Old Syrian Mosaic

WELLESLEY, Mass., Dec. 12—The brilliant mosaic floor of a first century villa in far-away Antioch in Syria, which formerly supported the banquet tables for sumptuous feasts, has been broken by time, earthquake and human excavators and distributed among the leading museums of the world. The Louvre and the Farnsworth Museum at Wellesley College have received a part.

The scene of the Judgment of Paris, one of the four which makes up the floor, is now the property of the Louvre and a section of the ornamental border has recently arrived at Wellesley College. The Wellesley Mosaic was found under an 18-inch deposit cut across one corner by a later foundation superimposed by careless builders after the earthquake of 117 A. D. which destroyed the villa.

The style of ornament of the border, rich with a flowing movement of line and dash in the rendering of the details is characteristic of the school of Pergamum. The outer band of the border bears a meander in black and yellow. The wider band beneath is ornamented with a floral design in progressing spirals and shows signs of very brilliant colors in the glass cubes of which it is composed, especially green, red and yellow.

Continental Sugar Co.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—A reorganization plan for the Continental Sugar Company was announced today by the committee for holders of the first mortgage 7 per cent sinking fund bonds. The committee is asking for deposits of the bonds not later than next Saturday. The United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, the committee reports, has set Dec. 18 for the sale of the company's properties.

Jealousy Rules In Milk Trade, Ellenberger Says

Vermonter Pleads for Coöperative Action at Dairy Hearing

A plea for coöperative action striking at the bedrock of dairy problems in New England signalized the appearance of Dr. Howard B. Ellenberger before the Federal Milk hearing today at the Hotel Bradford.

The chairman of the Governor's Dairy Advisory Board laid before the assembled dairy chiefs and federal investigators a formula for progress that hinged on the replacing of personal ambitions and selfishness with understanding and tolerance.

There was no hint in Dr. Ellenberger's words or manner that he thought such an achievement was too idealistic. Rather did he insist that practical attention be given to those clogging details with the idea of removing them was the open road to the much needed confidence in the dairy structure.

He likened the dairy marketing set-up to a machine that the assembled experts were trying to sell to the public. No matter how good it is or how well it is pieced together mechanically, he said, public confidence in its effectiveness cannot be gained as long as criticism and jealousy are rife in the industry.

Following Dr. Ellenberger's call-to-arms which won nods of approval from his listeners, the first tangible results of the 10 days of hearings was read into the records by Mr. E. L. Felker, New Hampshire Commissioner of Agriculture. It took the form of a recommendation for the appointment of a representative New England committee to confer with Washington authorities. This committee would include one representative from each of the following groups: Contracting producers, The Massachusetts Dairy Association, Coöperative Dairy Associates, Boston's Consumers Council and Health Department of Greater Boston, Contracting Distributors, the Governor's Advisory Board and the board representing the Secretary of Agriculture, and independent dealers not signatories to the Federal Government.

The member representing independent producers would be appointed by deans of agricultural colleges in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

Hopkins Reaches San Juan

SAN JUAN, Dec. 12 (By U. P.)—Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, arrived yesterday to make a survey of insular education, including the university, scene of recent serious student political trouble. He is here at the request of Mr. George H. Dern, United States Secretary of War.

Reichstag Opens In Quick Tempo Of Third Reich

Military Precision Given to Vote of Members on Party Program

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Dec. 12—Germany's new Reichstag was officially opened this afternoon. The ceremony lasted eight minutes.

This Reichstag, in which the National Socialist Party and the Reich are one, was presided over by Gen. Hermann Goering, Prussian Minister-President, who quickly dispatched all business. Addresses of both the president and the oldest member were eliminated and all real business and discussion were settled at yesterday's National Socialist Party meeting.

It only remained today for members to rise with military precision as each proposition was presented and passed. Nothing could have indicated more clearly the opinion of the Third Reich concerning former parliamentary procedure.

Chancellor Adolf Hitler, who was absent from today's ceremony, at yesterday's party meeting emphasized that the new Reichstag's task was to support constructive work of the National Socialist State and establish through the party living contact with the nation. It was a Reichstag of young men, he added, and in the future youth would be kept in its ranks by new elections.

Railroads Building New Cars

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—Railroads last month began to build 600 freight cars in their own shops, says Railway Age, and in addition ordered the construction of 65 by outside companies. In November, 1932, two cars were ordered.

IT is generally acknowledged that Marshall & Snelgrove's Shoe Salons are the most conveniently arranged in the West End; there are special sections for Evening Shoes, Walking Shoes, Models for Sports and Spectator-Sports, and exclusive styles for special occasions.

A visit of inspection is suggested in order that the beauty and quality of the Winter Models now being shown may be appreciated.

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P2.

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P.2. Two-Bar Walking Shoe of Kiddy Calf in Dark Brown, Beige and Brown, Black Calf and Navy Blue. 21'9

P3.

P4.

Sports

P.3. Light Walking Ghillie Shoe in Brown and Black Suede. 55'

P.4. Highland Brogue Bar Shoe in Black Box Calf, Willow Calf, Patent Leather, Grey, Black and Brown Suede. 29'6

P5.

P6.

Evening

P.5. Smart Sandal for Evening Wear in Gold and Silver Kid, also Silver Kid and White Crepe-de-Chine. 42'

P.6. Evening Shoe of Crepe-de-Chine, in Black, and White for Dyeing. 21'9

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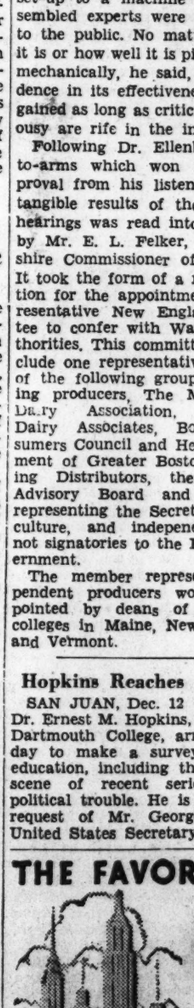

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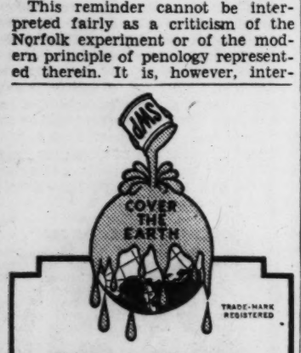

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Seeded Stars Advance With No Difficulty

Cicely Fenwick of England Reaches Third Round in Squash Racquets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 12—Seeded stars encountered little or no difficulty in their opening matches yesterday in the fourth annual Atlantic coast women's squash racquets championship, which is being held on the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall courts here.

Cicely Fenwick of England, runnerup to Susan Noel of London, both here and in the United States championship last January, reached the third round through a bye and a second-round victory over Barbara Strebeigh of Germantown, Penna., 15—9, 15—3, 15—4.

Natalie Peace of Philadelphia advanced to the third round where she will meet Miss Fenwick. Miss Peace also drew a first-round bye, and defeated Helen Stone of New York, 15—8, 18—17, 15—9, in the second round.

There were quite a number of defaults, one of them being registered by Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston, Mass., former national champion, who telegraphed that she would be unable to play. The summary:

Atlantic Coast Women's Squash Racquets Championship—First Round

Edith Hahs, Germantown, defeated Mrs. Donald Holbrook, Boston, 15—2, 15—11, 15—11.

Mrs. Tappan E. Francis, Boston, defeated Virginia Vanderbeck, Philadelphia Country Club, 15—6, 7—15, 9—15, 15—3, 15—11.

Frances Elliott, Philadelphia Cricket, defeated Virginia Huntsman, Plainfield, N. J., 15—5, 6—15, 15—8, 15—10.

Margaret Bostwick, New York, defeated Caralie Peale, Cynwyd, 15—12, 18—15, 15—12, 16—17, 16—13.

Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira, Merion, defeated Alice Francis, Orange, N. J., 15—3, 18—13, 15—12.

Anne Page, Merion, defeated Ruth Anderson, Plainfield, N. J., 17—16, 15—4, 15—6.

Frieda Scharman, New York, defeated Alice Marsh, Merion, 15—13, 15—8, 15—2.

Elizabeth Pearson, Philadelphia Cricket, defeated Mrs. William Hester, Brooklyn, 15—11, 15—10, 18—14.

Beatrice Moore, Plainfield, N. J., defeated Phyllis Bowes, Cynwyd, 15—8, 12—15, 16—13, 15—8.

Second Round

Esther Daly, Merion, won by default from Mrs. A. J. Lamme, New York.

Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, won by default from Mrs. J. P. Hendrick, New York.

Mrs. T. Francis won by default from Constance Sullivan, New Yoirk.

Mrs. F. W. Paine, New York, won by default from Mrs. Willitm F. Howe Jr., Weston, Mass.

Mrs. Trevor Hill, New York, defeated Muriel Pierpont, Cynwyd, 15—3, 15—11, 15—2.

Cecily Fenwick, England, defeated Barbara Strebeigh, Germantown, 15—9, 15—3, 15—4.

Cecilia Bowes, Cynwyd, defeated Mrs. George Beavers, New York, 15—6, 15—7, 15—6.

Mrs. H. S. Green, New York, defeated Charlotte Darling, Philadelphia, 15—9, 18—16, 15—9.

Marguerite Anderson, Plainfield, defeated Mrs. Henry Brunie, New York, 15—11, 15—5, 15—5.

Natalie Peace, Philadelphia, defeated Helen Stone, New York, 15—8, 18—17, 15—9.

Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, defeated Helen Spaulding, Greenwich, 15—7, 14—18, 15—8, 15—5.

Betty Woolsey, New Haven, Conn., defeated Mrs. Carl N. Glidden Jr., Boston, 15—12, 15—8, 15—8.

McLaughlin Victor In a Hard Battle

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—Edward G. McLaughlin, Columbia University Club, had a real fight to win his way into the quarterfinal round of the Princeton Club invitation squash tennis tournament yesterday, when Edward R. Larigan, the former second ranking player of the United States, showed his old-time form and pushed the play in the first two games so that McLaughlin was forced to take a rest after the second game, when his racquet broke. But when he came back, the Columbian rallied and ran out the game against the veteran, to win at 15—10, 9—15, 15—6.

All the other favorites came through with greater ease, though young Frank A. Sieverman 3d, making his début in fast company this season, took a game from Frank Barry Ryan Jr. of the Yale Club. Sieverman is still in the Class B ranks, but has already made himself a place on the Class A team of the New York Athletic Club. He is still a schoolboy.

Harry F. Wolf, national champion, won about as he pleased from Frank V. Brodil of the Columbia University Club, though the latter has been playing fine squash this season. The score was 15—8, 15—6. The summary:

Princeton Club Invitation Tournament—Third Round

H. F. Wolf, N. Y. A. C., defeated F. V. Brodil, Columbia U. C., 15—8, 15—6.

C. R. Ince, Columbia U. C., defeated C. H. Donner, Princeton Club, 17—14, 15—11.

Milton Baron, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated R. C. Hynson, Princeton Club, 15—7, 15—8.

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeated E. R. Larigan, Crescent A.-H. C., 15—10, 9—15, 15—6.

F. B. Ryan Jr., Yale Club, defeated F. A. Sieverman 3d, N. Y. A. C., 4—15, 15—7, 15—5.

R. M. Kirkland, Elizabeth T. & C. C., defeated Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, 15—8, 15—6.

Yale A. A. Honors Connors

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 12 (AP)—George Connors, retiring track coach and football trainer at Yale University for the last 10 years, was the guest of honor last night at a testimonial dinner by the Yale Athletic Association in the grill room of the Ray Tomkins House. The speakers, most of them former Yale A. A. officials or in some way connected with athletics at the university, included: Prof. George H. Nettleton, Dean Clarence W. Mendell, R. Seldon Rose, T. A. D. Jones, A. C. Gilbert, and Walter Leemann, president of the Yale A. A., who was toastmaster. A framed testimonial, a silver bowl, and a clock were presented to Connors as showing the esteem of the Yale A. A. and individual members.

Robertson Is Chosen

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 12 (AP)—Sheldon B. Robertson '35 of Rochester, N. Y., was elected captain of the Springfield College soccer team for 1934 at a meeting of the lettermen here yesterday. Robertson is also a member of the Springfield lacrosse team.

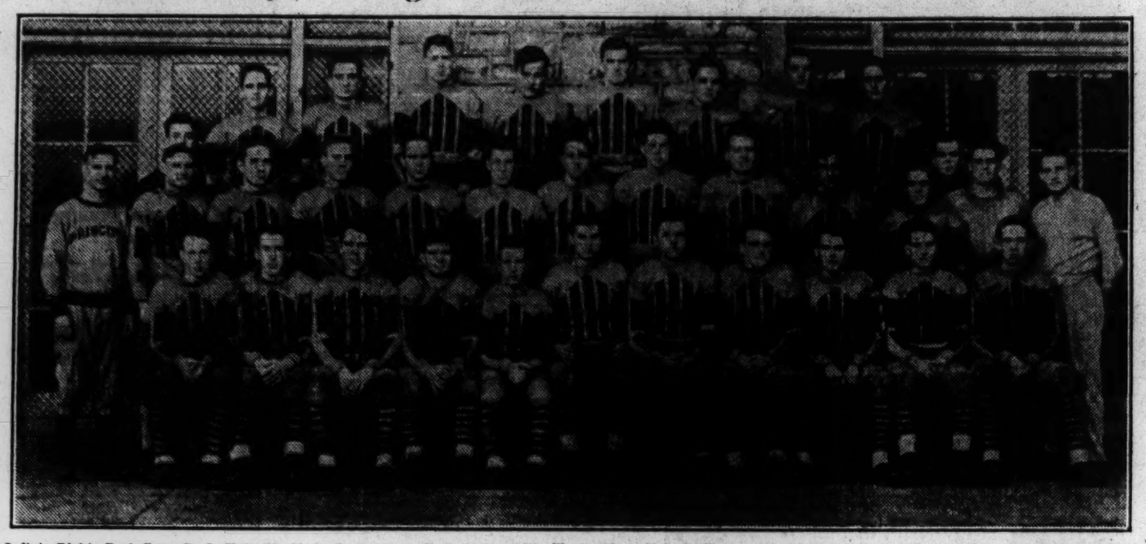
Quist Defeats Crawford

BRISBANE, Australia, Dec. 12 (AP)—Adrian K. Quist showed surprising strength today to beat Jack H. Crawford, Australian, French, and Wimbledon champion, in the final match of the Queensland tennis championships. The score was 6—4, 2—6, 4—6, 12—10, 6—3.

Charlottetown Six Wins

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Dec. 12 (AP)—The Saint John Beavers were beaten, 8 to 2, last night by Charlottetown Abegweits in a Maritime Big Four Hockey League contest.

The Principia College Football Team for the Season of 1933



Left to Right—Back Row—R. C. Clute '37, St. Louis, manager; R. A. Andrews '37, Elsah, Ill., end; F. N. Thomas '37, St. Louis, center; Thomas Mills '37, University City, Mo., guard; E. A. Brittenham '36, Brussels, Belgium, tackle; J. E. Kussmann '37, St. Louis, end; E. L. Brittenham '36, Brussels, Belgium, tackle; F. W. Haines '37, San Diego, Calif., end; Nelson Brewer '37, Chicago, guard; W. R. Alexander '37, Beverly Hills, Calif., tackle. Middle Row—Coach Bertram Clark, St. Louis; C. F. Higgins '36, San Francisco, halfback; D. K. Andrews '36, Elsah, Ill., center; H. W. Braninger '36, Chicago, halfback; Duane Doolittle '34, Montclair, N. J., guard; Dexter Andrews '37, Haverhill, Mass., guard; R. G. Miller '36, Denison, Iowa, guard; D. B. Swett '34, Cleveland, end; William Robinson '37, St. Louis, tackle; R. B. Schnering '37, Chicago, fullback; T. E. Walpole '37, Chicago, halfback; Nelson Kenner '35, St. Louis, end; Asst. Coach Karl Berninger, St. Louis. Front Row—H. W. Culmback '34, Everett, Wash., end; M. W. Conklin '34, Kansas City, halfback; R. W. Stitt '37, St. Louis, quarterback; R. E. French '37, Indianapolis, guard; E. B. Stitt '37, St. Louis, quarterback; Capt. R. B. Tullis '34, St. Louis, quarterback; W. F. Nahlik '35, University City, Mo., center; R. R. Leatzow '35, Chicago, guard; W. H. Foote '36, Champaign, Ill., fullback; D. G. Benton '36, Grand Rapids, Mich., quarterback; Charles Smelker '36, Beaumont, Texas, tackle.

City A. C. Defeats Another Possible Threat to Record

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class C Team Standing

	Rounds		Matches		
	W	L	W	L	P.C.
City Athletic Club	6	0	23	7	1.000
Yale Club	5	1	24	6	.833
Crescent A.-H. C.	4	2	21	9	.667
Harvard Club	4	2	20	10	.667
New York A. C.	4	2	19	11	.667
Princeton Club	4	2	17	13	.667
Short Hills Club	4	3	10	20	.571
Columbia U. C.	3	3	18	12	.500
Squash Club	1	4	14	16	.200
Essex Club	1	6	8	22	.143
Elizabeth T. & C. C.	0	5	4	26	.000
Bayside Tennis Club	0	6	2	28	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—City Athletic Club, on its home courts, eliminated another possible threat to its unbeaten lead in the Metropolitan squash tennis Class C team championship when it made a clean sweep over Princeton Club, though two of the stars of the losers were absentees. It will next encounter Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club on the courts of the latter in Brooklyn, and a victory there would practically clinch the championship.

Yale Club, only one round behind, kept pace with the only team to beat it, however, by winning on its home courts from Elizabeth Town and Country Club, also 5 to 0, but Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club dropped a match, 3 to 2, to Columbia University Club, and now has only an outside chance.

New York Athletic Club defeated Squash Club, on the courts of the later, 3 to 2; Harvard Club, now in a tie for third place, defeated Short Hills Club, 4 to 1, and Essex Club, playing on the New Moon courts, climbed out of a tie for last place by defeating Bayside Tennis Club.

Metropolitan Class C Squash Tennis Team Championship—Sixth Round

City Athletic Club 5, Princeton Club 0

D. H. Finck, City, won from J. N. Hynson, by default.

Charles Fechheimer Jr., City, defeated R. L. Rafalsky, 15—10, 13—18, 15—7.

D. B. Fluegelman, City, won from Arthur Knox Jr., by default.

E. N. Rosenthal, City, defeated W. J. Zabrishie, 15—7, 17—15.

S. A. Tanburn, City, defeated D. H. Alexander, 15—12, 15—13.

Yale Club 5, Elizabeth T. & C. C. 0.

W. M. Silleck, Yale Club, won from H. E. Landis, by default.

W. J. Hammerslough, Yale Club, defeated Pitzer Miller, 14—17, 15—3, 15—7.

I. H. Peck, Yale Club, defeated F. A. McCarthy, 15—12, 15—10.

J. T. P. Sullivan, Yale Club, defeated G. H. Froelich, 15—12, 15—7.

C. J. La Roche, Yale Club, defeated C. Dimock, 15—6, 15—5.

Columbia U. C. 3, Crescent A.-H. C. 2

G. T. Baxter, Crescent, defeated V. de C. Lynn, 17—14, 15—9.

D. J. Tobin, Crescent, defeated W. H. Ferris, 15—12, 15—7.

F. J. Podesta, Columbia U. C., defeated J. R. Kiernan, 15—6, 15—7.

E. L. Kilroe, Columbia U. C., defeated W. D. Koch, 15—3, 15—9.

R. C. Aikenhead, Columbia U. C., defeated J. V. Gallagher, 15—10, 8—15, 15—5.

New York Athletic Club 3, Squash Club 2

J. J. Lordi, New York, defeated S. R. Shepherd, 13—15, 15—8, 15—8.

Stanley Armstrong, Squash, defeated J. O. Hobson, 5—15, 15—4, 15—12.

A. L. Noel, Squash, defeated P. R. Lawson, 15—7, 15—7.

C. H. Bohland Jr., New York, defeated Sanford Trest, 17—15, 15—6.

S. A. Thompson, New York, defeated E. W. Baker, 15—2, 15—6.

Harvard Club 4, Short Hills Club 1

Joseph Larocque Jr., Harvard Club, defeated E. P. Field Jr., 7—15, 15—7, 15—9.

F. S. Miley, Harvard Club, defeated F. F. Stevenson, 8—15, 15—10, 15—11.

O. D. Wells, Harvard Club, defeated Charles Hurd, 15—2, 15—3.

E. M. Douglas, Short Hills, defeated E. V. Otis, 15—9, 15—4.

C. S. Smith, Harvard Club, defeated Q. A. Ryan, 15—8, 15—6.

Essex Club 4, Bayside Tennis Club 1

B. L. Lawrence, Essex, defeated L. C. Martin, 15—2, 15—1.

Carl Good, Essex, defeated J. W. Sykes, 15—3, 15—11.

R. H. Berry, Essex, defeated J. W. Tyler, 15—11, 15—5.

R. V. Reeve Jr., Bayside, defeated F. C. Vehslage, 15—4, 15—1.

Joseph Kahrs Jr., Essex, defeated J. Washburne, 10—15, 17—16, 15—3.

No Real Football News

No announcement concerning the football coaching staff at Harvard was included in the talk given by William J. Bingham, director of athletics, at the Harvard Club of Boston reception to the Harvard football team last night. Bingham did state that, despite the depression, "big time" football would not be resorted to. Opinion increased that E. L. Casey '19 would continue as head coach, but that changes in the staff might be expected. Gold football emblems were presented to the varsity players in honor of their recent victory against Yale, and the freshmen and junior varsity players, also victorious against Yale opponents, received silver footballs. William Edmunds '00 was toastmaster, and introduced as speakers Nathaniel F. Ayer '00, president of the Harvard Club of Boston; Bingham, Casey, Capt. John H. Dean '34 and Captain-Elect Herman Gundlach Jr. '35. Presentations were also made to the varsity coaching staff. Dudley Stuart Dean '91, father of the 1934 captain, spoke briefly about his early days in Harvard football. Movies of the Yale game closed the affair.

'Body-Line Bowling'

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP)—Cricket relations between Australia and England seemed in danger of disruption last night as the Marylebone Cricket Club, governing body of the sport, declined to specifically prohibit "body-line bowling." Ever since the English tour of Australia a year ago, the Australians have been incensed at this practice. Repeated communications from Australia brought assurance from the M. C. C. that any form of bowling "obviously a direct attack on the batsman" would be against the spirit of cricket. Pressed by the Australians to put "body-line bowling" in this category, the M. C. C. replied last night that it could not "go beyond our previous assurance."

Principia Football Elevens Play 35 Games, Win 17 of Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 12—The seven football teams representing Principia College and Principia Upper School here participated in 35 games during the 1933 season. Of the total games played 17 were won, 4 tied and 14 lost. The seven teams scored a total of 330 points as compared to 305 counted by the opposing elevens.

Prior to the opening of the 1933 season Athletic Director Lee McCandless had arranged a regular schedule of contests for one college team and three upper school elevens. Owing to the large number of students who desired to participate in the sport, three more teams were organized and equipped. A second team was formed in the college and a D team and D reserves were organized in the upper school division.

The Principia College varsity team played five games on a regular schedule, winning all of them without its goal-line being crossed. In the five contests the team scored a total of 95 points and won the championship of the Missouri State Junior College Conference. Shurtleff College eleven of Alton, Ill., was held to a 12-to-12-tie score in a post-season game.

Bertram T. Clark was head coach of the college team and was assisted by Karl Berninger and Richard Preston. Clark and Berninger were members of the undefeated Principia teams of 1922 and 1923. In 1923 Clark, playing in the backfield, scored 103 points for the Principia team. He then entered the University of Missouri and in 1925 and the two following years scored all the touchdowns which helped his team defeat Nebraska University. Clark was placed on the all-Missouri Valley Conference team of 1926, was given honorable mention on the all-America team of 1926 and was placed on Knute K. Rockne's second all-Western eleven that year.

The forward-passing combination of Berninger to Clark accounted for many touchdowns by the Principia teams of 1922 and 1923. This year, these two men as coaches, taught the members of the Principia College squad how to make these passes effective. Capt. Richard B. Tullis '34 and Earl B. Stitt '37 formed a passing combination which gained many yards this year. Long passes by Tullis to M. W. Conklin '34, halfback, the ends, H. W. Culmback '34 and J. E. Kussmann '37, and other players also helped much in the success of the team.

The success of this year's college team was due to a great extent to a well-balanced eleven. With a dependable passing and running backfield and a line said to be the best since 1923, the team was able to keep its goal-line from being crossed in the State Conference race.

Coach Clark had a squad of 35 players which gave him plenty of reserve material. The second team, or B eleven, played four games, winning all of them and scoring 56 points to opponents' 14. In addition to playing Shurtleff College the college varsity defeated Moberly (Mo.) Junior College, 20 to 0, Hannibal-LaGrange Junior College, 34 to 0, Wentworth Military Academy, 20 to 0, Central College B, 14 to 0, and Kemper Military School, 7 to 0.

Four Principia players were named on the all-star Missouri Junior College Conference team. They were: Tullis, Nahlik, Ed. Brittenham and Kussmann. The players named on the second team were Ray Brittenham, Leatzow and Earl Stitt.

The Principia Upper School C team was also undefeated during the 1933 season. Coached by Lee McCandless the eleven won the C Division championship in the ABC League. The team won four games, tied two and scored 55 points to 13 counted by opposing elevens. McClelland Laughlin was coach of the A team, while Chauncy B. Nelson directed the B eleven. The season's summary follows:

Team	Won	Tied	Lost	Total pts For	Agst
College varsity	5	1	0	107	12
College B team	4	0	0	56	14
Academy A	1	1	5	58	97
Academy B	0	0	6	6	119
Academy C	4	2	0	55	13
Academy D	2	0	3	35	38
Academy D reserves	1	0	0	13	12
Totals	17	4	14	330	305

Coast Conference Authorities Meet

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12 (AP)—Athletic scholarships at the University of Southern California were reported discussed at length by faculty representatives of the Pacific Coast Conference in session Monday. But whatever conclusions the faculty men reached they kept to themselves and issued no official announcement upon adjournment.

Following completion today of next year's football schedules, the graduate managers and coaches hoped to discuss formation of the 1935 football program. They had before them a recommendation made by Alfred Masters of Stanford that each conference team play a minimum of seven conference games two years hence.

A committee was appointed yesterday to look into the proposal, but it was not thought likely any definite recommendations would be forthcoming at this meeting. If such a proposition finds favor, it was pointed out, it probably would mean the end of such non-conference clashes as those involving California and St. Mary's and Santa Clara.

Masters also proposed the conference take over the responsibility of naming the team that annually represents the West in the Rose Bowl game at Pasadena, New Year's Day. At present this is in the hands of the Tournament of Roses committee.

Tigers Elect Kalbaugh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 12—Thirty-six lettermen on the Princeton varsity football squad yesterday elected Elwood M. Kalbaugh '35 as captain for 1934. The election was unanimous. Kalbaugh was regular center on this year's undefeated and untied eleven. Each member of the squad that took part in the Yale game—36 in all—received gold footballs. R. Kenneth Fairman '34, end, received the John Prentiss Poe Cup.

Thomson Wins Medal Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 12—Eric D. Thomson of St. Andrews, N. B., won the medal round in the season members tournament at the Pinehurst Country Club yesterday. George T. Dunlap Jr. is not defending.

Southwest Votes To Withhold 1933 Football Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 12—Because there was some doubt as to the championship team in the 1933 Southwest Conference football race, members of the Southwest Conference voted not to award an official football championship at their annual winter meeting here last week-end.

Dr. D. A. Penick, president of the Conference, said that by the by-laws of the Conference, "the Conference president shall declare a championship in a sport in which there is no doubt."

The University of Arkansas eleven finished the football race at the head of the percentage column with four victories and one defeat. It was discovered, however, that the Razorbacks had played an ineligible man in two of the games. No blame was placed on the Arkansas institutions for the playing of the ineligible man.

It was decided by the officials that Spring football training could be held any 30 consecutive days, thus eliminating the old ruling which did not allow Conference college to hold spring practice after April 1.

Championships which were awarded by the group were basketball, Texas; track and field, Texas; golf, individual and team, Texas; tennis, singles and doubles, Texas; baseball, Texas Christian; cross-country, Texas and Texas A. & M.; football, no championship.

The official 1934 football schedules were compiled by the conference officials. By the new schedules every team will play six conference games.

James Caras In Second Place By Beating Seaback

Wilmington Youth Scores Third Consecutive Billiard Victory

World Pocket-Billiard Championship

Player	Won	Lost	HR	BG
Andrew Ponzi, Philadelphia	4	0	60	8
James Caras, Wilmington	3	0	74	14
Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland	2	1	48	6
George Kelly, Philadelphia	3	1	48	16
F. I. Taberski, Schenectady	2	1	43	11
E. R. Greenleaf, New York	2	2	51	10
William Mosconi, Philadelph.	2	3	65	10
Pasquale Natalie, Chicago	1	3	56	41
Bennie Allen, Kansas City	1	5	55	23
Charles Seaback, Astoria	0	5	65	—

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 12—James Caras, the 23-year-old player from Wilmington, Del., retained second place in the standing in the world pocket-billiard championship tournament here last night, when he defeated Charles Seaback of Astoria, N. Y., 125 to 86 in 15 innings. Caras has won three straight games. In first place is Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia with four games won and none lost.

The present world champion, E. Ralph Greenleaf of New York City, won his second game out of four tries when he triumphed over Pasquale Natalie of Chicago, 125 to 84, in 10 innings. Erwin Rudolph of Cleveland, Ohio, a former title holder, took third place when he won an easy game from Benjamin Allen of Kansas City, Mo., 125 to 54 in 11 innings.

Caras got off to an early lead in his game with Seaback, the score at the end of the fifth inning reading Caras 52, Seaback 17. Five innings later, however, Seaback, aided by his high run of 20 in the ninth, took the lead for the first and only time at 63 to 62. Caras soon regained advantage when he scored a cluster of 46 in the fourteenth to lead, 108 to 86. The score by innings:

Caras—0 0 33 12 7 2 0 0 0 8 2 0s 0s 46 17. Total—125. Scratches—2. High run—46. Innings—15.

Seaback—1 5 6 0 5 13 0 1 20 12 15s 0s 0 10. Total—86. Scratches—2. High run—20. Innings—14.

Greenleaf made sure of victory over Natalie when he scored a total of 111 points in the first five times at the table. He went scoreless, however, in the next four innings and won his second victory of the tournament in the next inning with an unfinished run of 15. The score by innings:

Greenleaf—0 48s 46 12 6 0 0s 0 0 15. Total—125. Scratches—2. High run—48. Innings—10.

Natalie—28 2 18 27 8 2 0s 0 0. Total—84. Scratches—1. High run—28. Innings—9.

Rudolph, like Greenleaf, put over a rapid-fire start, his score reading 123 to 72 at the end of the fifth frame, but safety play on the part of Allen prevented Rudolph from going out. Allen lost 15 points in the tenth inning because of three consecutive scratches. The score by innings:

Rudolph—0 55 35 2s 32 0 0 1 0s 0s 0 3. Total—125. Scratches 3. High runs—55. Innings—12.

Allen—0s 0 8 11 55s 0 0 0s 0s 0s 0. Total—54. Scratches—5. Penalty—15. High run—55. Innings—11.

Quebec and New Haven Advance in Standing

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Quebec	5	1	4	24	23	11
Boston	5	0	5	27	23	10
New Haven	3	2	4	12	16	8
Providence	3	2	1	8	5	8
Philadelphia	2	1	6	16	20	5

Result Dec. 11

Quebec 0, New Haven 0, overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Dec. 12—Both Quebec and New Haven advanced in the standing of the Canadian-American Hockey League as a result of a scoreless tie between the two here last night. The local Beavers displaced the Boston Cubs for first place and the visiting Eagles moved to a third-place tie with Providence in the league race. It was the third-straight shutout for Norman Smith, Quebec goalie. New Haven is the first team to gain a point on local ice this season. The first meeting between the two here Friday was won by the home team, 1 to 0. The summary:

Quebec	New Haven
Wilson, Quenneville, Dube, lw	
	rw, Dunning, Wood
Ward, Wilson, Lowrey, Runge, c	
	c, Carson, Chouinard, Perkins
Blake, Toupin, McIntyre, rw	
	lw, Wilson, Kinsella, Maracle
Frew, Molyneaux, ld	
	rd, R. McCully, McBride
Wilcox, Molyneaux, rd	
	ld, McBride, J. McCully
Smith, g	g, Moore

Score—Quebec 0, New Haven 0. Officials—Walsh and Martineau. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Oxford Rugby Team Defeats Cambridge

TWICKENHAM, Eng., Dec. 12 (AP)—Playing in brisk weather before a crowd of 40,000, Oxford today defeated Cambridge 5 to 3 in the fifty-eighth renewal of their intervarsity Rugby rivalry. Tons of straw had been laid on the ground overnight to keep the frost out and the footing was ideal.

The victory for Oxford was the twenty-seventh of the series. Cambridge has won 21 times and 10 matches were drawn.

Both teams scored early in the game, Oxford first. Cranmer made a nice run and then passed to Nicholson for a "try," which Jackson then converted. Cambridge scored shortly thereafter on a pass from Woller to Dick, but Johnstone failed to convert.

Cambridge dominated the play through the second half, but a plucky Oxford defense kept them away from the goal line.

Van Kempen and Audy Lead

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 12 (AP)—A wild and exciting night of expert riding and jamming sent Piete Van Kempen and Jules Audy into the lead as the 123d hour ended in Cleveland's six-day bicycle race at midnight. Nip and tuck most of the day with the team of Bartell and Ottevaire, Van Kempen and Audy evened up the mileage and forged ahead on points through some fine work in the evening's sprints. There were five individual spills during the hectic riding, but all of them went back into the race.

Pennypacker Is Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12—John S. Pennypacker '35, whose home is in Ardmore, Penna., last night was elected captain of the 1934 football team at the University of Pennsylvania. The election was made at the annual football dinner held at the Bellevue-Stratford. Pennypacker is star left end on the eleven.

Powerful Maple Leafs Face Bruins Tonight

Toronto Maple Leafs, the most powerful and most colorful hockey aggregation of the National League to date this season, invade the local garden tonight looking for bear meat—namely the Boston Bruins. There is always a battle when these two hockey teams clash and tonight's affair is promising in every respect. Most other occasions have found the local team slightly favored in pre-game doping; but tonight the shoe is on the other foot.

With a league-leading record of having lost only two games in 12 played, including a victory against the Bruins, Maple Leafs have every reason for entering this contest with confidence. Bruins, while they have shown no promise of equaling the prowess of past Boston teams, carry enough guns to offer unexpected resistance. Victory is very much needed by the Bruins, for Rangers, only a point behind the locals in the American group standing, play their fellow townsmen, Americans, and should win; while the Chicago and Detroit teams, ahead of the locals in the race, battle each other.

Since last appearing here the Maple Leafs have added Hec Kilrea, former star Ottawa left wing, and secured George Hainsworth, former Canadien goalie. Results show that the acquisition of these two has been valuable. Bruin fans may gather some hope in the fact that the home team did show some semblance of teamwork against Americans Saturday night and more improvement will help the club toward the fame it once held.

No team in the circuit can boast such a gathering of star hockey players as Maple Leafs. Besides Hainsworth and Kilrea, there are: King Clancy, Joe Primeau, Harvey Jackson, Happy Day and Charlie Conacher, not to mention Andy Blair, the opportunist, Hal Cotton and the young comers of the club, Charlie Sands, Buzz Boll and Bill Thoms. Bruins are not likely to have a severer test than this game tonight and a near-capacity attendance is looked for.

Macfarlane Plans for 1934

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Dec. 12 (AP)—The winner of the $10,000 Miami Biltmore open tournament here, Willie Macfarlane, lanky Scot, let it be known yesterday he expects to make his first challenge for the British open championship next season. Announcement from the 42-year-old Tuckahoe (N. Y.) pro came as a contingent of the country's leading golfers shoved off for California to compete in a series of tournaments there this winter. Although he was born in Aberdeen, Scot., Macfarlane, who worked as a plasterer in this country before he became a professional golfer, never has played in the British open championship.

Southern I. A. A. Meeting

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 12 (AP)—Amendments tightening restrictions on transfers and to make more certain that academic standards are maintained were adopted yesterday by the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association in its annual meeting. One new member, Moorehead College of Moorehead, Ky., was admitted to the ranks of the association. Dr. J. W. Provine of Mississippi College, at the helm of the S. I. A. A. since 1921, when the larger universities of the South withdrew to form the Southern Conference was unanimously reelected for another year.

College Basketball Results

Albion 28, Adrian 26.
Iowa 30, Iowa State 12.
MacAlester 41, Riverfalls (Wis.) T. 30.
Wheaton 52, DeKalb T. 32.
Wisconsin 44, Carroll 17.

The Gift for Him
Cape Cod Shirts
For years these shirts have led the field in design and quality and always has the manufacturer been among the first in improvement.
Cape Cod Shirts are, of course, fully shrunk and they are fitted in a range of sizes to suit each man.
White broadcloth in collar-attached and neckband styles—Blue, Tan, and Green broadcloths in collar-attached style.
NOW at considerable expense the manufacturer has improved the finish of Cape Cod Shirts—
Ask to see this new finish.
Six or twelve of these shirts in a box represents the ideal Christmas gift . . .
Be sure you get genuine Cape Cod Shirts. Look for the above trade-mark.
Cape Cod Shorts and Pajamas are also popular.
Cape Cod Shirts are New England made so that every shirt you buy assists in keeping three New England factories busy—namely—the weaving, finishing and manufacturing plants.
Cape Cod Shirts
2.00 to 5.00

The Home Forum

A Frieze of Ponies

AGAINST the sky, on a high Vermont hill, a "frieze of ponies." Who was it wrote that?

Repeating aloud that phrase, and following it by: "Why, Anne Bosworth Greene, of course," our host said: "Oh! you know 'The Lone Winter.' Mrs. Greene is a neighbor of ours." "Neighbor!" we cried, and one of us said, "Cressy" and the other said, "Boo-Boo."

For about ten years ago everyone in Boston, and many, many people in other parts of the world were delightedly reading "The Lone Winter," that account of life on a Vermont hillside, raising Shetland ponies. And many of us knew intimately Donlinna, the beautiful chestnut mare, Cressy, the cow, and Boo-Boo the rabbit-tailed cat, as well as the mischievous ponies.

So, when our hostess said: "I'll telephone to Mrs. Greene and ask her if I may bring you to call," we rather took in long breaths; and, when the answer came: "Do bring them to tea tomorrow afternoon," we expelled those long breaths in rapturous sound. To think of really seeing the pony farm, and the author who wrote so vividly about it!

Although most of the memories of that book were of the icy cold winter days, yet we knew that the opening chapters were of late autumn days; and here we were making the pilgrimage upon a russet autumn day.

* * *

We drove up, up the "twisty woody road" over which we had so often driven with the author. Before us appeared the gray gabled house and barns, grouped around a sort of courtyard, warm-timbered. And surely there was the watering trough around which the ponies used to crowd, and from which the ice had to be hewn with an ax.

From the porch of this house came our hostess. Slim, erect, dressed in the riding-breeches and soft linen shirt of her working hours. And in this costume she had the poise, dignity and graciousness associated with the black velvet of a London drawing-room, one of her other settings.

She was accompanied by the most aristocratic dog ever seen, a Blue Merle. A dog of two dimensions, for his incredible slimness precluded any thought of breadth. Only height and length were evident.

We heard a voice of rather high pitch, but sweet and warm, asking us to look at the view, and then to come inside. Do you remember the description of that view? "This is a pretty gorgeous place to be alone in. Woods and winds and mountains make up for a lot. Our little gray farm-house (it's more than a hundred years old, and a darling) sits at the head of its valley, surrounded by orchards. In the rear there's a high mountain pasture; wooded arms stretch out on both sides. Across our front valley is a blue mountain—a very special mountain; in the depths of the valley wanders a brook. That brook is tiny, but so nice. It is blue, often; or it glints whitely up at you. Always it is a charming pattern."

Inside, a peep into that dining-room of which she has written: "How charming was the dark blue bowl of lilies on the mahogany breakfast-table. Across it, I see two thin, white-painted old doors, of unequal size, with antique hinges; beside them is a notch in the buff wall containing a worn but well-bred old table bearing brass candlesticks and fruit-bowl."

Then into a living-room that had once been two rooms, the partition having been knocked out to make one large room. In one corner the writing table, against a wall the piano, and on the walls, charming sketches, many of them dating back to the days when Mrs. Greene lived on the tip end of Cape Cod.

* * *

Sitting before an ample blazing wood fire, with views down Vermont valleys and up Vermont hills, we ate a most sophisticated tea, served by a Secretary who was to make that winter less of a lone one. All this to entertaining talk of art, books, the world in general, and favorite spots in particular.

We looked out upon a neighboring knoll, and there saw several of the sixteen ponies now on the farm; and, when we were told that "Errands" was among them, we could scarcely believe our ears, for that pony had always remained in thought as the most perfectly named pony in the world. Then we were told of the beloved daughter's pony "Greylight" who was so perfectly mannered, that, on special occasions he was allowed to join the guests in the living-room.

The delectable Boo-Boo had departed—Alas!; but in every nook and corner he lives in her lines about him! "I owe a lot to that small rabbit-person this winter; my carol singer, orchestra at meals, Sunday chimes-over-the-roof, all, all Boo-Boo! And a daily moral support besides. The sight of absolute contentment is contagious; and such a sight is Boo-Boo, proceeding valiantly about his little cat duties, doling out to himself his stint of cellar guarding, or barn watching—so much to the cow stable and the stalls, then a circuit of lofts, beams and sheds—then, on an inner time-table that never fails, trotting his stubby legs into the house to keep his Missis company, out again to oversee a possible rat in the banking, or the piles of wood; and in at last for supper and orchestral purring beside my chair. All this is an inspiring spectacle; and the nightly vision of that orange statuette face-washing on a pile of manuscript, with satisfaction in every curve, has put a smile into ones's most lonely moments."

There were two evidences of Mrs. Greene's success in training her animals. These showed her love for them; her gentleness and firmness with them.

A parrot, named "Beautiful Caliban," dominated a table. One of the party made a sudden movement which Mrs. Greene took to be inimical. At once she crossed the room, saying: "No teasing, please. I have never allowed teasing, and that is why he is so friendly and companionable." Later, in the garden, the Blue Merle was being put through his paces, which consisted of jumping a high fence. After two or three jumps, he slackened up and lazily missed the next. Mrs. Greene did not let that pass, but firmly, with a quiet voice, she gave the order until he made another perfect jump. Then she stroked him affectionately and asked no more of him. A perfect example of discipline.

In this garden we remembered that the book abounded in lines and paragraphs about flowers, in descriptions of dawns and sunsets, and storms that were as colorful as those about the runaway ponies, and the endless mending of breaks in fences.

What contribution could we make to her for the happy hours of that call as well as those of the books? We told her that, about two years previously, a group of five or six Americans passing the winter in a pension in Paris used to meet in one of the rooms for afternoon tea, and that this was often followed by reading aloud; and that the favorite book was "The Lone Winter," which one of the group had included in the list of eight volumes which she had permitted herself to bring with her from home. To those Americans in Paris the descriptions of life on the Vermont hill was a breath, a bracing and revivifying breath from home.

As we went back over the "twisty, wooded road," we thought of the winter days and nights to come, when the house would have its "straw muffler round its neck," and the sky would be a "great blue-blackness, thick with stars." But we knew that, within that house, there would always be warmth and color.

E. P. F.

Mountaineer

The mountains are his comrades and the winds
He knows by name; the high, hill-craggy ways
That meet the stars are friendly to his feet,
And sunsets bring their glory to his days.

In mountain vales the thrushes sing to him
When laurel thickets darken into sleep;
The wild brooks hail him joyously at dawn;
He hears the hill pines' choric chanting deep.

In valley ways he seems remote, aloof
From restless men grown blind to hills and skies;
For he who has the mountains for his friends
Has beauty in his heart, peace in his eyes!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH.

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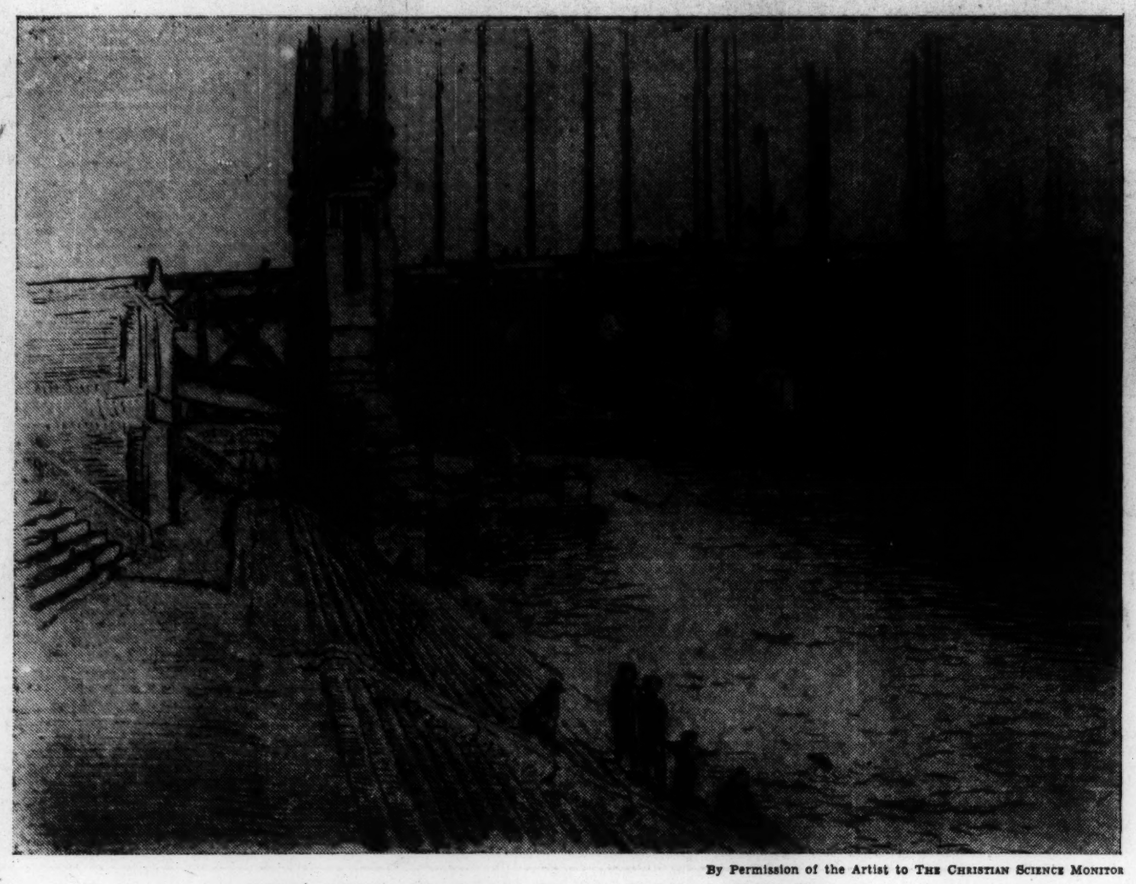

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Elizabeth Bridge, Budapest: From an Etching by Valer Ferenczy

ONE of the most impressive features of the capital of Hungary—or, rather, its most impressive feature—is the broad expanse of the River Danube and the various bridges spanning it which connect the two halves of the city, Buda and Pest. These bridges have all been built within the last hundred years The first permanent bridge was begun in 1838 and Elizabeth Bridge was completed in 1903. This bridge, the latest and most modern in Budapest, is the largest one-arch suspension bridge in Europe. The length of its single arch is two hundred and ninety meters. It is interesting to note that the erection of this bridge led to the unexpected discovery of natural hot springs among the rocks of Buda, near the bridgehead.

The distinctive aspect of Elizabeth Bridge is a certain elegance combined with its monumentality. In his etching, Mr. Ferenczy, as in other prints that he has made of the city, has rendered the characteristics of his subject with remarkable success and with a remarkable economy of means. While in some of his other etchings he has chosen for his subjects old houses falling into decay in quiet all-but-forgotten streets—the melancholy romance of derelict nooks within a large city—in other instances, as in this, he has felt and responded to the attraction of big cities viewed from an entirely different angle. In such prints as Elizabeth Bridge, he has grasped the essentially modern, utilitarian aspect of our times which, in its own way, is quite as full of romance, grandeur, and even poetry—poetry in the Whitmanian sense.

An Oberland Lake

After luncheon, we take our tickets of admission to the woodland and the private grounds wherein the "Blue Lake" lies, and pass from sun to shadow by devious paths, between giant boulders, mossy and tree-grown—a wilderness of woodland intricacy and beauty. Then suddenly, through every variety of springtide green, we catch the dazzle of hyacinthine colour, such as eye had not before beheld nor heart conceived, and pushing through the brake we find ourselves face to face with the surprise of magic waters we have come so far to see. There, in absolute secrecy, veiled by the woodland screen and the heights of Sattelhorn on the left, with the sheer precipices of the Kilchhorn on the right, lay about an acre and a half of the most mysterious water-flood that can be imagined. . . .

We landed and walked round about it. Everywhere the strange lake seemed to put on different hues—here to be deepest purple, there again to be lightest blue, and here again to be green as liquid emerald; but, whether seen from the lake margin or through the boughs of the trees on Waldegg, the abiding sense of its marvellous beauty was the beauty of an indescribable blueness of sunny sapphire, depth beyond depth. And who shall describe the effect of the shadow of the woodland in the water? Purple became deeper violet, sapphire more wondrous sapphire, and emerald and turquoise, where the sun came through the trees, appeared more full of color than before. Very carefully, so as to prevent the feeling of artificiality, the woodland paths have been run, and he who visits the Blue Lake will not forgive himself if he does not ascend by one of these paths to the edge of the wood, for, on emerging, he will find himself on an open pasture, from which the fairest view may be obtained of the whole group of the Balmhorn and the Altels, and the fairest sight be found of the torrents slipping and twisting from ledge to ledge of the great naked precipice hard by. . . .

Homeward we went by woodland paths more intricate, more fancifully led by mossy boulders, or over arching trees; thence down we drove through the "all-golden afternoon" back by the Tellenburg to Frutigen. The cows were being driven to their milking stalls, the goats were tinkling along the road; but the peasants were all still bent above their mattocks and their hoes as we entered that happy pastoral village of constant industry. Onward through the deepening light we went down the Kanderthal to Spiez. The castle stood up shining like gold above dewy meadows filled with the blackbirds' song, and so through the orchards, sweet with the scent of blossom, past the poplars, past the lilac bowers and the laughing fountain. Thence we crossed the lake, that seemed, by contrast with the lake from which we had come, to have lost all colour. The gleaming bastions of Niederhorn welcomed us through sunset light that was already beginning to change the gray flanks of Abendberg into gold and rose. Homeward up the steep, through the woodland, warm-hearted still from the sunshine of the day, we came, to find that though we had been absent but ten hours, the beech trees had burst their buds and the pear trees had begun to shed their blossom, and all the beauty of early summer had come before us to our upland home.

—From "Flower-Time in the Oberland," by H. D. RAWNSLEY. (Glasgow: Maclehose.)

Roosevelt, the Naturalist

The growing demands of official life on Colonel Roosevelt's time and thoughts never drove the bird from his heart. Rather did he become increasingly dependent upon the friendship of nature for relief from the cares of office. Birds formed a part of his outdoor life. They were the vocal calendars of the hour, the month, the season. It is related that one spring morning he enthusiastically greeted a waiting group of cabinet officers with the statement that he had just had an unusual experience on the White House grounds, but their interest cooled when he explained that he had seen a rare, feathered aviator newly arrived from the tropics.

The country around Sagamore Hill abounds in diverse haunts and food for birds. There are lawns, fields and woods, cedar groves with bayberry and Virginia creeper, wild and cultivated cherries, strawberries and grapes. Here, as a boy, Colonel Roosevelt had begun his bird studies. In 1879, at the age of twenty-one, he published a short paper entitled, "Notes on the Birds of Oyster Bay." And here as a man he continued his association with them. . . .

The signification of animal coloration had long claimed Colonel Roosevelt's attention. As a boy of fourteen, on the Nile, he noted that birds which were protectively colored were not shy but relied upon their coloration to escape observation, while those that were conspicuously colored were wild and depended on their wings for safety. This was a subject, therefore, on which, as a field naturalist of wide experience, he felt that he could speak with some authority, and in the paper to which I have already referred he states his views at length.

On one occasion when I had gone to Sagamore Hill by appointment to discuss certain details connected with the preparation of his essay, it happened that Senator Lodge also had gone by appointment, but not to discuss the coloration of animals! The conversation at luncheon might be described as neutral, but immediately after luncheon Colonel Roosevelt called me out of doors to demonstrate certain details concerning the subject that was then uppermost in his mind. So completely did the naturalist dominate the statesman that Senator Lodge was neglected until Mrs. Roosevelt appeared with a warning: "Theodore, have you forgotten that Henry is waiting for you in the library?" "By George, I have," he replied; then to me: "Excuse me for a moment while I settle the affairs of state; then I'll return to the infinitely more important subject of protective coloration." This momentary forgetfulness was, I think, an exception to the rule that gave Colonel Roosevelt complete control over his complex of interests.

—FRANK M. CHAPMAN, in "Autobiography of a Bird Lover." (New York: Appleton-Century).

Le Courage moral

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

QUELLE belle qualité que le courage, et combien les hommes l'admirent! Le courage physique est déjà considéré comme une vertu, et l'on regarde en général avec approbation celui qui manifeste cette caractéristique. Mais il est bien plus admirable encore le courage intrépide qui fait face sans crainte aux problèmes et aux difficultés du moment, qui cherche vaillamment des voies nouvelles pour conserver l'indépendance morale et financière, et qui trouve dans l'exercice même de ces vertus une certaine somme de succès et de satisfaction. Il est magnifique le courage qui peut demeurer ferme en présence d'une situation sans issue visible et lorsque tous les efforts semblent infructueux—le courage qui regarde en haut, au dehors, et s'attend à voir poindre l'aube d'un jour meilleur.

Dans la tension et les épreuves apparentes de l'heure actuelle, en ces temps de doute, d'incertitude, où les hommes et les peuples s'efforcent soit de maintenir soit de rétablir l'ordre économique et social, le Scientiste Chrétien trouve le réconfort, la paix, les directions pleines de sagesse, dans l'étude de la Bible et des ouvrages de Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne; cette étude affermit merveilleusement son courage, qui s'allie dès lors à la compréhension spirituelle. Grâce à cette force invincible, le disciple peut rester debout même au sein des tempêtes: son courage est indomptable parce que sa foi et son espérance reposent en Dieu. Il accepte avec reconnaissance les promesses de la Bible et les applique à ses problèmes. Quelle force et quel pouvoir il trouve dans ces assurances! Pourrait-il y avoir une promesse plus encourageante que celle-ci: "L'Eternel est mon berger; je n'aurai point de disette"; ou encore, ainsi que l'exprime le Deutéronome: "Le Dieu de tous les siècles est ton sûr asile; ses bras éternels te soutiennent." Cette compréhension spirituelle, cette connaissance du fait que le Dieu éternel, l'Amour divin, est toujours là pour soutenir ou maintenir Sa création, permet au Scientiste Chrétien d'aborder ses problèmes avec joie et courage—de voir en eux autant d'occasions de prouver que Dieu est présent, puissant pour secourir et délivrer tous les hommes.

Mais, demandera-t-on, si Dieu est toujours proche, s'Il est prêt à délivrer Ses enfants, pourquoi permet-Il que les afflictions s'abattent sur eux? Pour répondre à ceci, il faut savoir que Dieu ne connaît ni ne permet l'affliction; comme le déclarent les Ecritures, Il a "les yeux trop purs pour voir le mal." La cause de toutes les souffrances terrestres, c'est la transgression des mortels, l'ignorance ou le mauvais vouloir qui les poussent à se détourner de Dieu, de l'Esprit, pour adorer la matière et une Divinité conçue par les hommes. Les Ecritures montrent que les Israélites souffraient chaque fois qu'ils s'éloignaient de Dieu et rendaient hommage à de fausses divinités. Ce n'est point la loi divine, mais la croyance de l'entendement charnel ou mortel—la crainte, la haine, l'égoïsme, la convoitise, et d'autres erreurs mentales—qui afflige le genre humain; car selon la déclaration de Paul, "l'attachement à la chair . . . est inimitié contre Dieu; car la chair ne se soumet pas à la loi de Dieu, et même elle ne le peut pas."

Les sens déclarent que l'homme vit dans un monde matériel et possède un corps matériel, sujet à de prétendues lois matérielles. Mais la Science Chrétienne enseigne que l'homme est spirituel; qu'étant l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu, il n'est soumis qu'à la loi divine ou à la loi du bien. La compréhension de ce fait nous donne du courage et nous permet de tenir ferme à l'heure de l'épreuve; car bien que les expériences pénibles ne nous soient pas épargnées, nous parvenons à les surmonter par l'application de la loi divine: nous sommes à même de prouver qu'elles sont irréelles et n'ont pas le pouvoir de nuire. Cette foi dans la loi toujours utilisable et toujours active du bien, du divin Amour, permit aux trois Hébreux—Sadrac, Mésac et Abed-Négo—de supporter l'épreuve de la fournaise ardente et d'en sortir victorieux; quant à Daniel, obéissant et fidèle serviteur de Dieu, elle le mit à même d'affronter la fosse aux lions et d'en sortir indemne.

Par conséquent, si nous sommes apparemment tourmentés par une fausse croyance de dénuement, de limitation, ou d'un mal quelconque, demeurons fermes dans la certitude que l'Amour divin est un secours qui ne manque jamais, et puisons du courage dans ces paroles de Mrs. Eddy (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 307): "Ne demandez jamais en vue du lendemain: il suffit que l'Amour divin soit une aide toujours présente; et si vous savez attendre, sans jamais douter, vous aurez à chaque instant tout ce qu'il vous faut." Malgré le chaos, le doute, l'incertitude qui semblent régner, le Père-Mère Dieu, l'Entendement divin, guide, gouverne et dirige tout. Bien qu'apparemment actives, les forces du mal sont irréelles et ne sont que des phases de l'erreur. Mrs. Eddy écrit à la page 96 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Ce monde matériel devient dès à présent l'arène où luttent des forces en conflit. D'un côté il y aura la discorde et l'effroi; de l'autre il y aura la Science et la paix." Apprenons donc par la Science Chrétienne à mettre notre main dans celle du Père et à marcher avec Lui dans la paix. Ainsi nous connaîtrons vraiment le courage qui ne manque jamais parce qu'il se fonde sur la confiance en Dieu, Dispensateur de tous les biens.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Chilean Contrasts

I spent a marvellous day going through a fertile valley that seemed a veritable paradise of flowers—well-ordered, and green. The fruit trees are in bloom, great masses of pink and white and yellow. Irrigation ditches run gaily with the life-giving liquid that makes this desert bloom like a garden. The long lines of eucalyptus standing sentinel to fields and ranches, the drooping willows cropped cattle high, looking like huge green bobbed heads and the well-ordered richness of planted bulbs, form a smile on the narrow valley. It is hemmed in by the vast forbidding peaks of the Andes, veiled in clouds and snow, and on the west by the equally snow-dominating barrier of the coast range. A picture of contrasts, of semi-tropical luxuriance and of nature's sterner moods, her snow peaks rivalling the sky. I little guessed what a thrill for our lives those peaks held for me.

We were met at Rancagua by the Director's autocarril, a heavy motorcar running on railroad tracks, and began the wonderful perilous journey towards cloudland on the Braden Copper Company's private railroad, over seventy kilometres of it, a triumph over some engineering problem at nearly every turn, ever mounting up and up to the region of thin air, to Sewell, seven thousand feet high, and to the mines proper at El Teniente, nearly ten thousand feet above sea-level. . . .

In the afternoon, after refreshment at the very comfortable and warm Guest House, we went up into the mine and down through the mill, which trails down the mountain-side in endless steps. The lights were winking in the workmen's quarters before we were again in the Guest House preparing for dinner with the mines' officers. . . .

I have seen the miracle of molten copper. It was poured blazing into the hollow spokes round and round on a wheel of fire in a huge, dark shed.

No amount of dry facts and figures can rob me of the cosmic thrill provided by this majestic metal. Rivers of gold in the moulds! The copper comes out of the furnace in a river of liquid gold fire and pours a blazing flood into the great iron pot, a foot-wide stream pouring ten tons at a time from a ladle that will carry eighteen tons. The huge crane picks up the pot and takes it to the converter where the fireworks begin.

I can never forget the glory of copper, transmuted from its solid to its liquid state by intense heat, as it pours forth a blaze of living light. It is elemental, primeval, titanic and godlike. From a great cauldron boiling with terrible beauty it is poured into a revolving cooling frame shaped like a vast wheel, the spokes of which are formed of small troughs, where it rolls in majestic dance. The burnished flow in the troughs hardens into the ingots of commerce—the colors of sunset, red and gold, at the close of a hot day. The vitality and fire of pure copper pouring its liquid flame from the furnace to the ingot beds defies description. So brilliant was it that by the light of its own blaze I took some photographs of the Whirling Wheel of the Ingots.—GRACE THOMPSON SETON, in "Magic Waters" (New York: Dutton.)

Moral Courage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT a beautiful quality is courage, and how much men admire it! Even physical courage is considered a virtue, and one manifesting it is generally regarded with approbation. But how much more splendid is the courage that is facing the problems and difficulties of present-day experience undaunted, unafraid, turning with a stout heart to fresh and untried ways to maintain a right independence and self-support, and perhaps through this very courage finding a modicum of success and contentment! How fine the courage that, when every avenue of endeavor seems closed, or efforts seem to fail, can yet stand firm and look upward and outward, waiting with expectant hope for the dawn of a brighter tomorrow!

In these days of apparent stress and trial, doubt and uncertainty, when men and nations are struggling to restore and maintain the social and economic order, the Christian Scientist finds guidance, comfort, and peace in the study of the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and thereby his courage is marvelously strengthened, for it becomes imbued with spiritual understanding. Thus invincibly fortified he is able to stand unshaken amidst the storm, his courage indomitable because his faith and hope are anchored in God. He gratefully accepts the promises of the Bible, applying them to his own needs. And what strength and power he finds in them! What could be more heartening than the declaration, "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want;" or again, as we read in Deuteronomy, "The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms"? It is this spiritual understanding, this knowledge that the eternal God, divine Love, is ever at hand to sustain and support His creation, that enables the Christian Scientist to meet his problems courageously and joyously, hailing them as opportunities to prove for himself the presence and power of God to succor and deliver all.

But why, it may be asked, if God is ever at hand, ready and willing to deliver them, does He permit His children to suffer affliction? The answer is that God neither knows nor permits affliction, for, as the Scriptures declare, He is "of purer eyes than to behold evil." It is the transgression of mortals, the ignorant or deliberate turning away from the worship of God, Spirit, to the worship of matter and a man-made Deity, that causes all the suffering on earth. The Scriptural record shows that the Israelites suffered when they turned from God to the worship of false gods. It is the belief of the carnal or mortal mind—fear, hatred, selfishness, greed, and such errors of thought—not the law of God, that afflicts mankind; for, as Paul declares, "the carnal mind is enmity against God: for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be."

The senses declare that man lives in a material world and possesses a material body, subject to so-called material laws. But Christian Science teaches that man is spiritual, the image and likeness of God, subject only to the law of God, the law of good. Realizing this, we are enabled to stand courageously in the hour of trial; for although we may not escape troublesome experiences, by applying the law of God we are enabled to gain dominion over them, prove their unreality and powerlessness to harm. It was faith in the ever available and active law of good, divine Love, that enabled the three Hebrews—Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego—to face and emerge triumphant from the ordeal of the fiery furnace, and that empowered Daniel, the faithful and obedient servant of God, to meet the trial of the lions' den and come forth therefrom unscathed.

If, therefore, we seem to be afflicted with any false belief of lack, limitation, or other evil, let us stand firm in the knowledge that divine Love is our ever present help, finding courage in the words of Mrs. Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 307), "Never ask for to-morrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment." Despite the seeming chaos, doubt, and uncertainty, the Father-Mother God, divine Mind, is guiding, governing, and directing. The unreal, though seemingly active, forces of evil are but phases of error. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures". (p. 96): "This material world is even now becoming the arena for conflicting forces. On one side there will be discord and dismay; on the other side there will be Science and peace." Let us, then, through Christian Science, learn to take our Father's hand and walk with Him in peace. Thus truly we shall know the courage that never fails because it is founded upon trust in God, the Giver of all good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

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Home Building and Gardening

Make a Tray Landscape

Here Is a New, Nature Craft for Winter Gardeners

By PATTEN BEARD
Author of "Adventures in Dish Gardening"
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE art of making Japanese tray landscape is an old one. These tray landscapes, made according to minute conventions which govern their craft, are entirely national with Japan. The art is seldom seen outside Japan for it is never commercialized and it is not imported except in rare instances where tray landscape is shown in museums. Like flower arrangement, the tray landscape is meant to be used for decorative purposes of nature suggestion in the home. In Japan, the art ranks high. It is practiced by those who have had special training in definite schools.

Tray landscapes are carried out in varied forms and are said to have come from the Japanese appreciation of beautiful stones. With these stones, on lacquer trays, the Bon Seki tray pictures arose, the stones somehow suggesting rocks or rugged shore lines in the diminutive representation pictured on the tray's surface. With fine sands brushed with heron-feather over the base of the tray, all manner of water forms were marvelously shown, so perfect as to deceive the eye with wild breakers that dash upon cliffs or ripples that softly murmur against quiet shores.

To do this with mere stones and sand is a labor of great skill. It requires the eye of the poet as well as the understanding and vision of the artist.

From this probably grew the Bon Kei which is a development of the Bon Seki. Bon Seki, literally, is tray-stone, "Bon" meaning tray. And Bon Kei, literally interpreted, is tray garden.

Still using stones, but interpreting them perhaps as mountains or ranges or distant peaks in a landscape, the Japanese developed the tray landscape with earth modeled into natural rolling forms of undulated curves covered with moss that met the background rocks and made a wide vista in which a river might flow in pictured form of colored sands through a landscape so real and so beautiful as to make the whole nature itself seen from some height.

Papier-Mâché

Recently, the use of stones in backgrounds or in presentations of mountains or cliffs is often made with papier-mâché after a simple formula. And this has suggested a present-day use of the tray landscape for it may be quite as much a home ornament in the United States as it is in Japan.

In the first place, one must have a tray. This tray should be not over 18 inches in size and preferably about 12. It may be oval, oblong or round, though the Japanese prefer oblong. It sides should be plain, its base plain also. Rims should be vertical.

I have found some little trays in chain stores which seemed to answer a purpose in making tray landscapes. These are black safety ware. In size they are about seven inches in diameter and, being small, are less difficult in their shape for use in making an adapted American form of tray landscape.

I have also used certain serving trays that conform to simple vertical rims. But best of all, I like the trays that are made by hand after Japanese fan-shaped trays. These have a wooden base cut after pattern. Sides are made with clay rims—everyday modeling clay. The whole is then covered with plastic clay and painted black. Brushwork on the surface of the tray is good if you attempt real Bon Seki done with stones and sand. To try this, make your balanced plan simple. Then, with irregular brush or feather, sweep very fine sand across the tray to represent water formations. It is quite possible to come close to Japanese models. But it requires painstaking attempts till one achieves skill in representing these and it opens the eyes amazingly. Lines, formations, and above all a suggestive accuracy must be observed. The craft closely touches art.

But where one attempts less difficult representation, one may acquire effects with papier-mâché entirely. The rule for making this paper pulp modeling is not the accepted difficult one. Dip a sheet of an old newspaper—a single sheet—in water. Next, prepare a large bowl with a quart of water and two cups of Portland cement, stir to an even consistency. Let this stand a bit.

Cut cardboard the size and shape of your tray. Plan such a picture as you wish to make. Dip bits of newspaper in the cement and model, either adding bit by bit with portions of soaked newspaper till you have the general form of the desired mountain, or shore or rocks; or, wringing out a large section of the wet newspaper, develop this, taking from it to obtain perfection of outline.

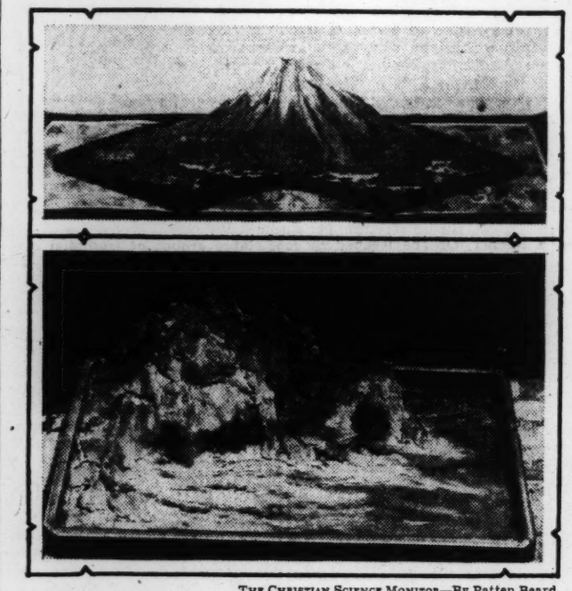
When you have your general shape, take some modeling tool or a small pliable knife or spatula and model further.

Make your arrangement on the cardboard. Make all just as suggestive and perfect in line as possible. Observe balance.

Let your work dry. When dry, paint it with tempera paints. Again let your work dry.

Making Up the Tray

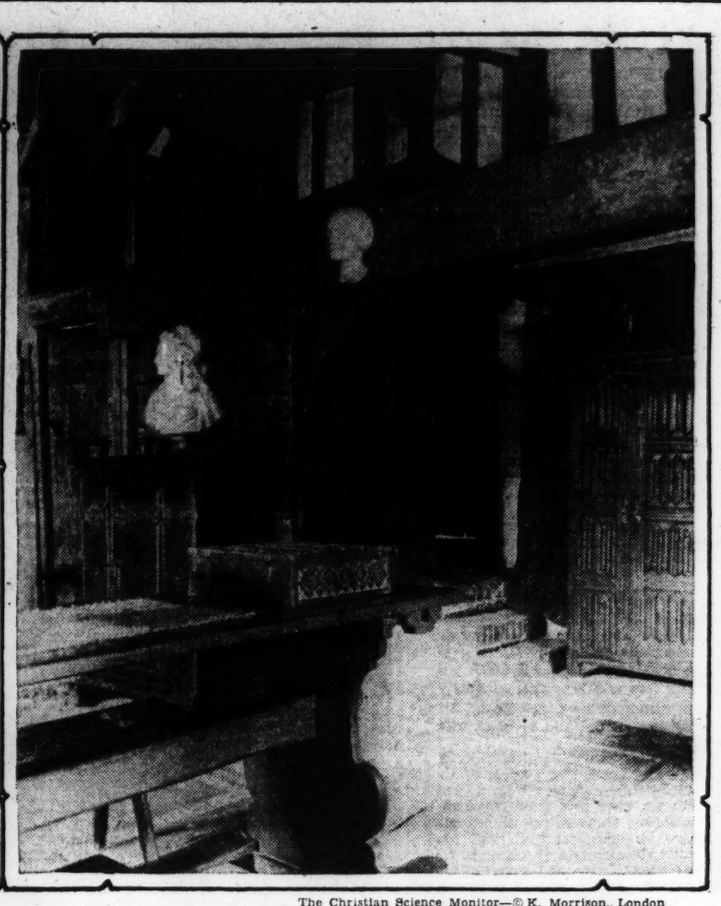
Now comes the interesting process of making up the tray. Cellophane in deep blue or green makes a perfect substitute for water in the tray's surface. Cut a piece that exactly fits. Glue or paste this down. On this glue your work, which is removed from the cardboard. Then with wide camel's-hair brush, brush the surface of the cellophane with a damp brush. The cellophane will then assume natural waves that make suggestive water. Dip your brush in blue or white and you will get currents of water waves that break on shores. As the Japanese represented on surface of the tray reflected clouds and moonlight, so I have colored surfaces of "water" to show sunset. And I suggest that all who enjoy nature and doing something with their hands, make themselves a tray landscape! As a craft, it is delightful and developing. And it teaches one to go about with eyes ever open to the beauty of the world.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—By Patten Beard

Above Is a Tray Landscape of Fuji Modeled in the Japanese Manner, Noble and Lofty Though Only Some Eight Inches High. Below, a Wild and Rocky Coastline in Miniature, Showing Restless Surf and Mysterious Sea Caverns. This Is a New Craft Interesting to the Nature Lover.

The Half-Timbered Construction of This Lofty Hall in a Medium Sized Tudor House in Suffolk Is an Unusual Interior Treatment. The Graceful Stairway Is Jacobean With the Minstrel Gallery Concealed Behind the Balusters.



The Christian Science Monitor—© K. Morrison, London

This Glimpse of an Old Hall in Sussex Shows What an Intriguing Effect Can Be Produced by Irregularities of Construction. The Balcony in the Upper Left-Hand Corner Was Probably Once Used as a Crude Minstrel Gallery.

Old English Halls

Their Adaptation to Modern Living Rooms

By KATHRINE MORRISON
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE modern vogue for a large living room in small houses or flats bears a curious resemblance to the early history of the English home when the great hall was the center of family and social life. Although these great halls of the past and the large living rooms of today possess a certain superficial similarity, their origins are quite different. When the present-day householder has a limited area at his disposal, he usually prefers one large and lofty living room to two or more smaller ones. This one large room, however, embodies all the conveniences of construction and equipment known to modern invention.

On the other hand, their ancient prototypes were the outgrowth of totally different social and economic conditions. In their earliest form in England these halls represented the dawn of domestic architecture, the first crude efforts to express family and communal life in terms of building. In those remote times the hall was literally the whole house. All the scenes of daily life were enacted there. As time went on and standards of living became more exacting, other rooms were added—kitchens and storerooms first and then separate sleeping quarters and living roooms.

All these evolutions wrought changes in the structure of the hall. But it still remained the center of home life until the reign of Queen Elizabeth and even later, in the more humble types of dwelling.

In Tudor mansions these great halls were most imposing apartments with their intricately beamed and raftered roofs, their enormous fireplaces, lofty bay windows and their picturesque carved screens and minstrel galleries.

However, these immense baronial halls offer very little in the way of practical suggestions to the modern home-builder of modest aspirations. But the Tudor and Jacobean halls in smaller houses often have interesting irregularities of construction which may be copied or adapted for the large modern living room and especially for the modern studio. An excessive use of oak beams for the ceilings or walls may give modern studios too self-conscious an air of plagiarizing the past, but the picturesque staircases and less pretentious minstrel galleries offer many useful hints. In one of the illustrations the delightful Jacobean staircases of an old hall in Suffolk would not be out of place in a lofty studio. And the unobtrusive minstrel gallery, partially concealed behind turned balusters in the same picture, would provide an uncommon, but not incongruous feature.

Sometimes staircases led up to balconies which ran around one or two sides of these old halls and these balconies could also be introduced with telling effect into the modern studio for they supply not only a romantic but often a useful element. Large open fireplaces with inglenooks, andirons and paneled overmantels add beauty and distinction to any large modern room.

The present generation rightly insists on such modern pieces as comfortable sofas and easy chairs but there is no reason why these should not be used in conjunction with old oak pieces, if the object of the home maker is to recapture an Old-World atmosphere. Among such pieces are refectory and trestle tables, stools, settles, roomy chests and cupboards. As finishing touches, well-chosen pieces of old brass, copper or pewter and, if possible, a colorful bit of tapestry.

Give Them Garden Books

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A NEW book, "Garden Flowers in Color" by G. A. Stevens (Macmillan Co., New York, $3.75), is a delightful addition to the amateur gardener's library and a happy thought for a gift to a gardening friend. It is really a picture encyclopedia and particularly useful as a sort of primer. Each page is largely photograph, in excellent color, and the information given is useful, interesting and swift without in any sense being technical. In some cases several varieties of the same flower are pictured. For instance in the case of the lilies, 12 pages are devoted to 13 different kinds, with colored photographs that enable one to learn the varieties without fail. To give a more accurate idea of the material we take page 96, which is titled Forsythia. The picture, which covers two-thirds of the page, shows a typical Golden-Bell Forsythia bush in bloom, and at one side an enlarged spray of blossoms (almost actual size). The text is as follows:

Forsythias, or Golden-Bells, are brilliant yellow-flowering shrubs abloom in early spring. They rank among the most graceful and ornamental of all woody plants if allowed to grow naturally as the good Lord meant they should.

The best two Forsythias to grow are called Spectabilis and Primulina, both forms of Forsythia intermedia. The former has deep golden yellow flowers clustered thickly along its twigs; the latter is light primrose-yellow.

* * *

The Homespun Touch

If you are a follower of the column, The Diary of a Plain Dirt Gardener, in the magazine, Better Homes and Gardens, you will welcome the publication of some of the material in book form. ("The Diary of a Plain Dirt Gardener" by Harry R. O'Brien, Sears Publishing Company, New York. $2.) It is a homely account, culled from supposedly day by day jottings, a few skips being taken now and then; and it is packed full of everyday garden information. Mr. O'Brien has quite a following. The book, in fact, has what might be called a ready-made public. It will, however, appeal to those who like the homespun touch—a "plain dirt gardener" thinking about home-life, children, and his home place, trying out this and accomplishing that, studying seed catalogues, exchanging plants with friends, raising perennials from seed, transplanting, failing, succeeding, and always learning and enjoying.

* * *

Joys Packed Into Week-Ends

Among the garden books with a strong personal touch is Maud Stewart Welch's "In a Week-End Garden" (Sears Publishing Co. $2.50). This is something different in garden books, for it is in story form. Beginning with March the seasons are experienced from the point of view of an amateur gardener, whose love of the out-of-doors, planting, birds, homey garden activity is crammed into week-ends throughout the year. Into the pages come the thrills and happinesses of building and going into one's own week-end house, of planting the grounds, enjoying the bay, getting acquainted with the neighbors (including the birds) and living contentedly with one's own family. There are deep wells of affection and joy in the pages of this book, and many passages of loveliness. As they go out to the cottage in December Mrs. Welch writes:

I used to think winter landscapes dreary and colorless, but perhaps one sees more as one grows older, or tastes have become quieter. Certainly, December sets a palette in the most delicate of pastel colors. Dawns of steel and crystal twilights. Distant purpling hillsides. Trees like fine drypoint etchings. Man's best friend, the sun, setting in a blaze of glory; the moonlight, his warp and woof of dreams, whitening the hills.

A De Luxe Book at a Plain Price

Macmillan Co. has just reissued Mrs. Fox's book, "Patio Gardens" at a greatly reduced price, $2.50 instead of $6. A cheerful thought for high aspirations and thin purses! Here we have a really handsome volume describing the new and old gardens of Spain, with suggestions on adapting Spain's art of gardening to new world tastes and climates. And the illustrations, most of them full page, are from delightful pencil drawings by Ralph L. Reaser.

The patio has become a familiar joy in the United States, especially in sections having our softer climates, and with it the patio gardener becomes an important part of American life. As we write this paragraph on a dull December day under a New England sky that looks like dirty cotton wool, patio gardens and the Spanish architecture that shelter them seem far removed. Yet, down on our own Beacon Hill, in the heart of old Boston, are rows upon rows of precious, secret little bricked-in gardens tucked behind the red brick attached houses that line the up and down streets; and in those gardens one finds many of the ideas chosen for description by Helen M. Fox in this book. In fact, the chapter on Making the Most of a Small Space, is full of hints for anyone having just such a wee spot as a pocket handkerchief back yard, as is also the chapter on Gardening With Pots. Sky Gardens, dealing with flowering balconies and roofs, is another chapter to attract the city dweller.

We ourselves were fascinated with the tile designs given in the section called Ceramic Gardens. Tiled benches, a beautiful tiled well head, pavements, walks—of course, the Moorish element in Spanish life is responsible for a use of tiling that is sheer art. The discussion of Spanish pools with their color and ornament is also refreshing.

The book has been mentioned on these pages before, but with this reissuing at a so charming price for this beautiful volume, we are glad to call attention to it again. If the reader had made a special study of Spanish architecture, and set out on a garden pilgrimage to Spain, to collect interesting and useful ideas adaptable to his own patio garden at home, and if—and here is the rub—he did an unusually able, readable, and satisfying job of it, this book might be it. And before closing, we must mention the bibliography. It is a fine one. Here are given a list of books wholly or largely on Spanish gardens; books on gardens and plants in climates similar to the Spanish; books on Spanish art and architecture useful to garden makers; and books on the pottery and tiles of Spain and the Near East.

M. J. T.

Hobbies and Hints

Winning Bird Friends

Indiana

Dear Friends:

Inspired by reading in The Christian Science Monitor of the experience others have had with birds and desiring to know more of them myself and teach our young son to love them and observe their ways, we sent for a feeding station advertised in the Monitor.

We put a large piece of suet in the wire container under the little roof and hung it on the edge of the pergola. For two winters we did this and never saw a bird light on it and no suet was eaten. We knew there were small woodpeckers in the maples lining the sidewalk and had hoped to win them but had failed, so last year after scrubbing the container well and putting in fresh suet, we hung it in a tree that had been planted close to the house and had just reached a little above the second story window. We could easily place the hanger by slipping the long heavy wire hook over a garden rake and putting it out the window, thus making it hang about six feet from the house.

After three months' waiting, we heard the little quick cheep of the Downy and as we could easily observe their actions without their seeing us, we were delighted to see a pair of them eating and twice each day they came, up to very warm weather.

Hoping to attract more birds, we got a big cheese-hoop lid—about 14 inches with a rim around—and nailed it to a four-inch wide and 18-inch long board, fastened to the window sill of another window in the same upstairs room. Here, just after daylight each morning, I put cracked nuts, cracked corn, small bits of meat and bread, and our dividends began the first morning, for, with a cry of joy a blue jay began on the nuts.

Each morning three jays sat in a near-by tree looking toward the window and scarcely would the sash be down after putting the feed out before one would light.

In a very short time bird cheeps and notes were heard that we did not know but with our bird book we found that a pair of chickadees, two nuthatches, and we think a vireo, besides song sparrows and English sparrows, had adopted us. They gave us most delightful performances, indeed the chickadees were regular clowns and it always inspires us with a finer feeling to observe their beautiful plumage, their dainty feeding, and apparent satisfaction with life "out in the world."

We feel that this upstairs feeding table is an advantage because there is no danger of attack.

Robins and jays have nested in the sidewalk trees for years but this last spring a pair of Baltimore orioles hung their nest on the tip ends of the long branches of the maple that swung over the lawn and although we found them shy and very cunning in their movements, we were able to get good glimpses of them going and coming—their shyness diminished some too when they found a pound of honey that we put on top of a clothes-line post in the garden, for their taste for honey prompted them to come even when we were on the lawn.

During the summer we fill the bird bath at night with fresh water so that they may have their drink and bathe early in the morning and we learned that they did come very early indeed.

The last two summers we have had the joy of wrens using the wren house and when the babies learned to fly the parents took them to the large elderberry bush where they stayed several days before venturing further—and we have found that the bush furnishes shelter for many young birds and the berries furnish food long after other fruits are gone. Too, a pair of cardinals has visited our chimney for ivy berries a few times, so, even though our place is small to attract birds to, we feel very hopeful about other visitors and are enjoying pleasant satisfaction with our present bird friends and are becoming better acquainted with them and we find our friends' interest increasing for two that we know of are making the same adventure in friendship with feathered creatures.

Mrs. T.

* * *

Gladiolus From Seed

Gardena, Calif.

Dear Friends:

The Garden Page, with the international hobby letters which tell about our neighbors' gardens, always interest me, as I love flowers and gardens. I have never traveled, but the letters make me feel familiar with gardens in other parts of the United States and in many other countries. We have plenty of garden space, and sometimes I have spent many delightful hours working hard to encourage things to grow. Nevertheless our garden is mostly dreams.

This spring I planted a package of "Wild Flower" seeds which brought us a great deal of happiness as they grew readily, had many blossoms, and nearly all were surprises to us. Some were not wild flowers, but they blossomed at different times over a long period. I bought this package of seeds because a Monitor "hobby" friend had had so much pleasure from a surprise package of seeds that she had raised. Each new blossom brought a new thrill of joy, and we heartily agree that such a package is worth planting. I hope that others will try it. We had many batchelor buttons, cosmos, sweet alyssum, calliopsis, several kinds of daisies, California poppies, Shirley poppies, marigolds, zinnias, mignonette, some lovely pink flowers that grew up and down the stem like hollyhocks (but small plants), and some odd purple flowers that I do not yet know the name of, and others. I have saved many seeds of each kind and have given some away. Probably many seeds have sown themselves, too.

I have finally decided that my hobby is trying to raise gladiolus from seed. Last year my attempts were unsuccessful, for the 70 sprouts died when about three inches high—in spite of my attention. This last spring I planted gladiolus seeds out of doors instead of in a box. Some of these are growing. Quite a good many gladiolus seeds that had sown themselves are also growing. Our soil is fairly rich adobe, and these plants seem to need lots of water. All of the bulblets that I planted we had raised ourselves. Next year the seedlings should blossom. I would like to know how others raise gladiolus from seed.

For about five or six years we have raised a good many zinnias. Sometimes we save seeds to plant the next year, but next year we will begin anew and again buy zinnia seeds from a Monitor advertiser. They make a glorious display of colors for a long time, and keep well when cut.

Our hollyhocks bloom both the first and second years although I have noticed that some Monitor friends have had blooms only the second year. I was glad to learn in the Monitor article sometime ago, that hollyhocks are biennials, for I too had wondered what they were. This year our hollyhock seedlings bloomed, although I had transplanted them when a few inches high.

None of the snapdragon or anemone seeds came up, although I tried several times. The only reason I can think of is that the soil is too heavy. Could you give me any suggestions.

We were glad to see the articles on "Improving the Soil," as ours is heavy adobe. I hope this interesting column will continue a long time, as it contains many useful ideas as well as being a pleasure to read

(Mrs.) L. C.

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Progress in Education

Country Talent in the Breach

The Retrieving of a Priceless Rural Social Culture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buffalo, Kan.

LITTLE attention is being paid to commercialized entertainment these days by rural people in the Middle West. Their recreation is being provided mostly in the brightness of the open countryside by local talent. And this movement has awakened unsuspected abilities in leadership among countrymen Various authorities have given it their enthusiastic approval. The project promises to be rated by future historians among the few trends in social betterment brought about by the recent depression.

A revival of country literary societies has been the most significant cultural item in this evolution. They have been reorganized largely along the lines followed in the 1890's. And these projects are receiving general support, especially from younger people who have obtained high school and college training in the last decade. Their programs usually consist of music, readings, book reviews and plays, followed by a debate on some public question of importance, with several speakers on each side. A brief address frequently is given by a guest.

Home Talent Preferred

Generally, as at Sunnyside near Lincoln, Kan., special emphasis is placed on debating. And it has been helpful in developing the art of public speaking. But at other places, such as the Big Sandy area east of Toronto, Kan., the folks prefer to place the major attention on home talent plays and minstrel shows.

Many county farm agents, home demonstration agents and country school teachers have become fairly competent coaches for these productions. In a few sections their work almost could be dignified by a classification in the Little Theater movement. In any event they have obtained a great deal of experience with it. And they are enthusiastic over the results. "The promotion of neighborhood entertainment with local talent is perhaps the most worth-while community task in which one can engage these days," in the opinion of Charles L. Stinson of Larned, Kan., the farm agent of Pawnee County.

Older examples of success with such efforts have encouraged the people concerned with this work. At a few places these have produced quite newsworthy results, especially where carried on through the cooperation of all forces, rural and urban alike, in a locality. At Lindsborg, Kan., with 2000 population, as an illustration, Handel's Messiah has been sung every Easter morning for 52 years. More than 500 voices were in the chorus this year. In some cases it included three generations of a family. From the bass section several grandfathers could see their daughters and granddaughters among the altos and sopranos.

Many Strong in Influence

The local granges have served as community centers for more than a generation. They generally have expanded their services in the last year, however, especially by greater efforts on the "open nights," when everyone is invited. Many of these organizations have great strength locally. Some have elaborate quarters. The Indian Creek Grange, north of Topeka, Kan., for example, owns a large and splendidly equipped stone building, which is famous as an illustration of the influence that may be exerted by a social center in the open country. Usually, though, the local grange meets at the neighborhood school house.

Luncheon clubs for farmers have been formed in some of the richer agricultural localities, as at Larned, Kan. They commonly meet either once a week or once a month. A type of organization similar to that used by city luncheon clubs is followed.

And the city luncheon clubs have been successful in many places in social contacts with farmers. The Kiwanis Club of Racine, Wis., for instance, has been outstanding with its work in this field. It has contributed greatly to the friendly feeling between the people of that city and the rural folks in Racine County. This is being maintained mostly through joint meetings. The Kiwanis Club invites countrymen to be its guests from time to time. Club members then are entertained out in the open country, where farmers provide the meal and program. An exchange of views at these gatherings has been interesting and profitable to both groups. "More contact between organized urban and rural people over the nation is inevitable in the coming years," according to F. A. Wirt, a member of this Kiwanis Club.

Sometimes the leadership in get-together meetings of city and country units is in the hands of a strictly commercial association. The Plainview Chamber of Commerce of Plainview, Texas, for example, has given much attention to this work. And it has been extremely successful in breaking down the social barriers between the two classifications. As a result the "Plainview Idea" is being copied elsewhere. Its success has aroused the admiration of most leaders in public thought—such as Gene Howe, publisher of the Amarillo Globe—over north Texas.

Many rural business organizations, like the Farmers' Union, have given attention to social projects among their members. And picnics and parties frequently are promoted through individual neighborhood efforts. The church and Sunday School also are active in most rural localities.

Annual reunions, of the present residents of a community with the boys and girls of yesteryear, are held in many communities. They have received splendid support. At the one staged every October in the West Buffalo school house near Buffalo, Kan., people always attend from several states. Sometimes they come from as far away as California.

This reunion, as is the rule with such projects generally, has done much to develop local traditions and folklore. And the visitors enjoy renewing old friendships. It helps to enrich their lives by a brief journey down memory's lane to the days of youth.

Sing "Ah!" THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The Freshman Choir at Mount Holyoke College Is Actively Supporting Its Leader, a Senior, in An All-Campus Revival of Community Singing.

A College Singing Crusade

All Carried On by Students, Including Leader

South Hadley, Mass.

A REVIVAL in community singing on the New England campus is under way at Mount Holyoke College. Though long ago known as "the singing college," Mount Holyoke feels that there is a need for a new enthusiasm, new ideas and a progressive attitude toward community singing if it is to flourish in its halls and haunts.

Small, sturdy and assured, Miss Aileen Voight, member of the senior class, the song leader, has the light of the crusader in her eyes as she talks of revising the song book—"dropping out lots of songs that nobody sings any more, that are unsingable anyway"—changing the college traditions even, if need be, unless they are found to be vital enough to renew themselves.

"Tradition," she says, "is not enough. In fact, there are times when tradition is all too comfortable. It allows us to rest on our laurels. College singing must be awake, alive, spontaneous."

People Like to Sing

Miss Voight, a member of the Mount Holyoke Glee Club, which is soon to be on tour in a series of pre-Christmas carol concerts, is all for a conscious reawakening to the joys and benefits of community singing at all times and seasons. Starting out with the belief that "people like to sing," she nevertheless holds that the instinctive "will to sing" must be fostered and stimulated, guided and directed. During the winter months, the call to out-of-door community sings in a bleak, wind-driven campus, is answered at best reluctantly. Why not hold sings indoors during the winter, each residence hall a singing center, with its own song leader? So she has organized song centers in the residence halls and given to each group an incentive.

Choosing from the long list of popular melodies, folk songs, Studenten Lieder, those airs which have proved the most "catching," she sends to her various groups appeals for college lyrics, sprightly new stanzas which may be chanted to the familiar airs. Does a song in Junior Show, annual original production of the junior class, start the college a-humming, she sets out to have it adapted as a college song.

Mount Holyoke may soon be staging its own Eisteddfod. Community singing may become an intramural relaxation; house may compete with house, class with class in originality of lyrics and verve in rendition, and the yearly competitive sing between the classes capture the zest of a regular Sängerkampf.

Miss Voight believes in beginning early. She started her crusade at a freshman class meeting, teaching the "apprentices" the college songs. She has mapped out an itinerary for visiting the residence halls where large groups of freshmen live, and conducting after-dinner sings on Sunday afternoon.

Hazed With Singing

Freshman hazing gave Miss Voight yet another opening. She persuaded the powers-that-be, the seniors, to order the freshman to learn the words and music of five college songs, and arranged that they should appear in the Wilbur recreation room on the evening of Freshman Day for the ordeal of vocalization. Groups of students from other classes were scattered about the hall when the victims made their appearance, but, before the impromptu concert was over, bridge tables and tennis tournaments had been abandoned and all joined in a vocal get-together. On Thanksgiving Day, even, the intrepid crusader banded together a group of volunteers to serenade the faculty.

One of the major events of the college calendar is the annual concert of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, friend of the college since 1901 and recent recipient of the honorary degree of Doctor of Music here, conducting. Mr. Gabrilowitsch has definitely refused to have the old tradition of serenading the orchestra at the end of the concert die out. Miss Voight is entirely in sympathy with him, but she wants the serenade to be good. She therefore is training the students in the proper way to sing it.

A recent visitor to the campus, Dr. Walter Kotschnig of Geneva, general secretary of International Student Service, reported that the Mount Holyoke Mountaineer Song, learned by delegates from European countries to the International Student Service Conference held at Mount Holyoke in 1931, is now being sung all through Europe. Miss Voight is hoping that a similar fortune may meet the melodies and lyrics which she feels will surely come as the result of a revived interest in community singing.

Japanese Teacher Goes to Manchuria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mukden, Manchuria

Mrs. Kyoto Takahashi, a Japanese woman who has lived for 20 years in Inner Mongolia, passed through here on her way to Tokyo, where she will direct a special school for training Japanese young women to become housewives to pioneers settling in Manchuria and Mongolia.

Japanese officials of Manchoukuo observed that Japanese women coming to the new state were poorly equipped for pioneer life. Deciding that special training was needed, they asked Tokyo educational authorities to coöperate in establishing a special school. The suggestion was accepted, and Mrs. Takahashi, who conducted a private school in Inner Mongolia, selected as the first principal. Fifty Japanese girls, graduates of middle schools, have enrolled in the new school.

Studying Indian Language

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

BETWEEN the Indians of romance and those of every day, the anthropology department of the University of Washington is bridging a long-felt discrepancy. The Indians of Oregon and Washington have been generally dismissed by the whites as an inferior breed, but the anthropologists have gone deep into the background of these natives and searched out an ancient civilization that existed thousands of years before the "Bostons" arrived and took over the country.

Drawn by R. Kreps for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Chief Shelton, Dressed in a War Bonnet Such as His Father Never Wore.

These university instructors, who are surprisingly young people, have won the confidence of the older Indians; sat down with them, and, often with the aid of a translator, pieced together, bit by bit, the fabric of their history, crafts, customs, traditions and languages. They have had to work with quick energy while there yet remain aged Indians who remember.

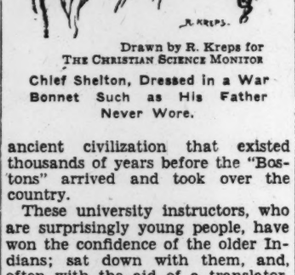
Making Indian Grammars

Dr. Erna Gunther has gone up and down among the tribes and searched out their customs, while Dr. Melville Jacobs has spent weeks in the camps of Washington, Oregon and British Columbia, listening and taking endless notes, later to be made into vocabularies and grammars. Both Dr. Gunther and Dr. Jacobs were students of Dr. Franz Boas of Columbia, who has been the inspiration of much of the work accomplished among the Indians of the Pacific Northwest.

Drawn by R. Kreps for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Thunder Dancer — Muckleshoot Indians; Reservation Near Auburn.

Although the Indians are divided up into linguistic groups, such as the Salish of the Puget Sound region and the Sahaptin of British Columbia and other groups, yet each tribe has its own separate language. The distinguished ethnological work being done by Dr. Jacobs is better appreciated when it is realized that these languages, in most cases, have grammars with highly refined inflections and with declensions and conjugations that run interminably into "he coming, he going, he right here," etc.



Drawn by R. Kreps for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Typical Salish Indian.

Often there is only one of a tribe left who remembers the language. Recently an aged woman was discovered in North Bend, Ore., the only one left who can speak Miluk. This woman also speaks Hanis, another rapidly disappearing tongue.

The Chinook jargon was a trade speech used by the Northwest Indians, who had no sign language, and later it was elaborated by the Hudson's Bay Company, so that Chinook, as the pioneers knew it, in their intercourse with the natives, contained French and English, as well as Indian words.

Conserving Indian Civilization

The university has not only conserved the knowledge of the Indian civilization for the sake of academics, but it has made this knowledge available both to the white people and the younger generation of Indians. Especially valuable work is being done in the public schools. The work is of immeasurable value in educating the younger Indians to have the proper respect for their tribal customs, to value, study and revive the old ways. They are being led from an apologetic attitude to one giving them a new respect for themselves as Indians.

Dr. Gunther, who is director of the Washington State Museum on the campus, has built up, at no cost except the labor of students in the art department, a perfect miniature model of an Indian village and many traveling exhibits which make graphic th life of the early Indians

Drawn by R. Kreps for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Typical Salish Indian.

Drawn by R. Kreps for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Chief George's Wife, Sialiwatash Tribe—Barrard Inlet, Vancouver Island.

grow in Washington, how they dried fish and clams, how they dug the camas root, how they carved out their canoes with an adze made of stone, and the extremely skillful way they had of catching salmon with weirs thrown across the streams.

Types of Indians

The Indians who lived in what are now British Columbia and southeastern Alaska were superior to the southern Indians in the arts and crafts and social organizations, their wood carving of canoes and totem poles placing them in a class with the skilled Indians of the Southwest.

Drawn by R. Kreps for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Chief George, Sialiwatash Tribe—Barrard Inlet, Vancouver Island.

The Salish Indians, who lived in what is now the Puget Sound region, while inferior in many respects, had a highly developed religion. This was their greatest cultural contribution to Indian lore. Theirs was not a belief of a deity but an individual guardian spirit which each one received separately.

In a class by themselves are the Makah Indians of Neah Bay, on the farthest northwest point of the United States, who are more like the Nootka Indians to the north. Today they still carry on their ancient practice of whaling, just as they have been doing for hundreds of years. They are close neighbors, but quite distinct from the Salish.

Drawn by R. Kreps for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mrs. Eliza Tom — Muckleshoot Indians—Reservation Near Auburn.

Modern Exploitation of the Indian

The modern tendency to exhibit Indians in their ceremonials at every local celebration prevails in the Northwest, and the average booster is far more concerned that the exhibition shall be theatrical than authentic. Fortunately, before there was the promoter there was the anthropologist, so that the music and dances are actual survivals of the ancient culture.

In dress, however, the Salish must borrow from the fine feathers of the plains Indians, for his own dress is too primitive for exhibition purposes. The usual feathered war bonnet was not used by the Salish, nor were fringed buckskin and beaded ornaments. But Indians must dress "Indian," and the story is told of an Indian woman who in preparing for an exhibition remarked that she must mend her "Indian costume."

The dances, songs and ceremonials are true, however, even if a georgette blouse and high heels are worn with a buckskin skirt and modern cosmetics vie with Indian war paint. The seal dance, the thunder dance, the eagle dance and whale dance are done to much the same wild music as in ancient times.

As most of Dr. Jacob's field work through story-telling he is conserving not only the speech but the folk lore. Most of this is not pretty, according to modern standards, being much like the ancient animal fables that go back into the Sanskrit. They are the stories of a primitive people who lived close to the grizzly bear, the wildcat, the mountain lion, the eagle, the coon, the salmon, the seal and these became the basis of their folk tales.

So the results of the work in anthropology are twofold. It is making immediately available a knowledge of ancient Indian life; and it is also recording, in hundreds of notebooks, data that will be valuable wherever students make a study of the development of mankind.

'I Canot Loose That'

By MARGARET ROOT ZAHLER

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago.

IT WAS almost two o'clock in the morning and two eyelids were blinking heavily over the last letter. Twice Mrs. Chorpash got up to stretch herself during the long session since she had taken her seat after she was sure that the door was locked and that her children had believed that she had gone to bed.

Her spelling book was at her right elbow, the one she had used in the mother's class at school. The reading book was there and her notebook, which for two long winters she had carried in a paper bag on her secret trips to the morning classes, and then, upon each return, had hidden away in the bureau drawer so that no one, absolutely no one—her children, her neighbors—no one should discover that she was learning to read and write the English language.

"How did they all know the things what I wanted," she thought to herself as she recalled the surprise her children had given her that evening. "Evertink, just what I wished—hat, coat, gloves. Oh, they are wonderful children."

Then she would take the pencil again to write another note of thanks, all of the time thinking how surprised Sam and Rosie and John would be when they discovered that she could write English.

"Dear Rosie, You don't know how moch I do preshiate the hat," one note began, and another finished, "You will askuse me for the poor worrds but the gloves feel just right and I am so tankful for that. Your lovink mother."

To be sure the little letters were short, in pencil, and on paper torn from a notebook, but they were the first ever written in English to her grown children whom she had watched on their travel from the kindergarten to the university.

A Two-Year Secret

"I wonder what they will say," she kept thinking as she folded the notes in little squares. She was so excited because her secret of two years would soon be out. She had intended not to tell them until graduation day, when she would bring home a diploma all tied in red, white and blue ribbon telling officially that she could read and write the English language.

Early the next morning Mrs. Chorpash was hustling around long before the others were up. She had set the breakfast table and slipped the notes under each overturned plate. As she brought in the orange juice, Sam, who is now a senior in high school, sat down and hurriedly moved the plate. The note dropped to the floor. He unfolded it and began to read. He was puzzled.

"Ma, did you write it? Tell me. Who wrote it? I believe you did."

Her face was flushed but beaming as she busied herself bringing in the rolls and putting the chairs in place.

Insist on Being Told

"Why mother, this is not Russian. This is English," John, the young lawyer exclaimed as he read his note. "Where did you learn to write. Tell us, mother, how did you do it?"

In an attempt to be unconcerned, Mrs. Chorpash sat down at the head of the table. "Oh, yes," she said, "I just picked up a few worrds."

"Oh, no," checked the lawyer, holding out his letter. "You didn't pick this up. This is English. Someone taught you this, mother. Tell us. How did you learn it?"

"I tell you de truth," the mother finally confessed. "When you all was leetle then I cared only to cook and work to get you all to be well ejucated. But when you got big like Rosie here, then I think, now I am a green horn. My children will get avay from me. They vill think I know nothink.

"So I made up my mind. I decited to go to school. But I vent on two street cars out to the far vest side so no one should reconize me. Such a teecher. Oh she teeched so good. In tree days I could write n y name. She explains everthink just lovely so we loirn quick."

The three grown-ups sat silently while the mother held the floor. She told how she learned about the geography and history and about the citizenship. She showed them her worn-out spelling book and reader.

"It's too wonderful, mother," said Rosie and she leaned over and kissed her. "We are so proud of you. Do keep on going to school and never, never be ashamed to tell about it."

"But now I tell you von more tink," Mrs. Chorpash continued with a flair of triumph. "Pa and I made money running the store. You know yourself, vee worrked very hard all des years mixing the potato salad, and cooking the meat, you know how vee did worrk. And now the money is gone with the bank. But I tell you this what I have in me head, I canot loose that. It is something too, and I say you I would never change it now for the money."

For the Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh, Scotland

The Edinburgh Education Committee have taken pains to educate the unemployed young people of the city. Extensive schemes of day classes in hand and craft work, motor maintenance work, dressmaking and physical training, including organized games, have been instituted in schools and in outside or club premises, with the sympathetic coöperation of certain voluntary organizations.

That this extremely effective piece of social reorganization has been appreciated is evident from the fact that since the classes were started in January, the total enrollment in this section had amounted to nearly 600 by the end of March. In addition to the special classes just mentioned, arrangements for unemployed young people under 18 in the day continuation classes and junior instruction centers were responsible for another 1600 students, thus raising the total of young unemployed people in attendance for day instruction to well over 2000.

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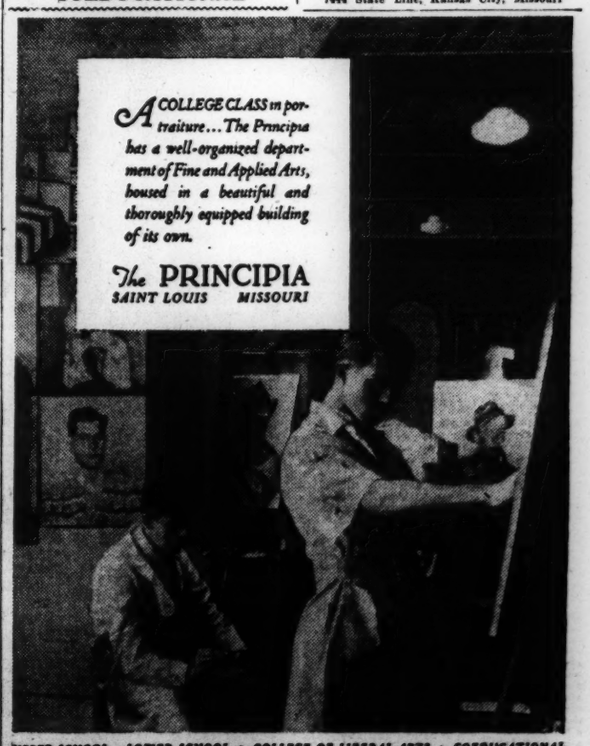
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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Encounter Moderate Selling In Late Dealings

Recessions Are Unimportant—Rails Easier After Early Firmness

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—Stocks encountered selling in the late trading today after having held steady in the earlier hours. Rails eased following forenoon firmness.

Recessions of fractions to more than a point were recorded by American Telephone, U. S. Steel, New York Central, U. S. Smelting, American Can and Auburn.

Transfers approximated 1,500,000 shares.

The dollar was moderately higher in foreign exchange dealings as the domestic gold rate was again unchanged and currency stabilization talk was still heard in Wall Street. Sterling dropped more than 2 cents after early small gains and the French franc eased around .03 of a cent.

Grains and cotton moved narrowly, but silver was under some pressure. Bonds were a trifle irregular.

Public Only Nibbling

Notwithstanding the apparent better feeling toward equities generally, brokerage houses reported that the public had been doing little more than nibbling in the past week or so. There has been some pickup in odd-lot buying, it was said, but the volume here was quite small and not of the character that accompanies the usual bull market. It was found that most of the smaller purchases were for cash, with margin speculation at a low ebb.

The interest of the professionals, at the moment, seemed to be about evenly divided between activities at Washington and indications of growing improvement in the business and industrial situation. The unchanging gold price, in some quarters, was being explained as a bullish factor. The argument here was that the Administration, satisfied with the brightness of the trade picture, may have decided to let the dollar and gold ride along on their present values.

Various Wall Street commentators who not so long ago were advising the purchase of stocks on the ground that currency inflation was a certainty, now are expressing the opinion that the chance of issuing greenbacks to pay bills "is considered distinctly remote." The "sound money" advocates were also encouraged by unofficial reports from the capital that the Administration was preparing to answer critics of its monetary policy by presenting a balanced budget.

Trade analysts, optimistic for continued economic improvement next year, pointed out that corporation activity may be enhanced by the fact that there will be comparatively few funded debt maturities in 1934. Industrial companies, it was found, have maturities of only about $38,000,000 in the coming year compared with more than $82,000,000 in 1933.

Bond Market Firm

The bond market was in a mood to pause today for a consolidation of positions following its recent sharp gain. A considerable number of issues continued to move forward, but the pace was less rapid, and the list assumed a spotty appearance at times in consequence of realizing in secondary categories.

Wider discussion concerning possible steps toward dollar stabilization and maintenance of the gold price at $34.01, at which it has remained stationary since Dec. 1, brought no unusual response from the United States Government list, although prices were fairly steady.

Some of the federals eased slightly during the early trading, but a larger number made narrow gains, running from 1-32 to 3-32s of a point.

Low-priced rail bonds gave a good account of themselves considering the extent of the past week's upswing. Those adding a little to yesterday's' final levels included some loans of the Chesapeake & Ohio, Santa Fe, Chicago & North Western, Nickel Plate and Southern Pacific. Unimportant ground was yielded by Erie 5s, Pennsylvania 4½s and Delaware & Hudson 4s among others.

Prices swung narrowly in most of the utility and industrial classifications. Moderate improvement was shown in American Smelting & Refining 5s, Duquesne Light 4½s, Goodrich 6½s, International Telephone 4½s, Postal Telegraph 5s, Utility Power & Light 5½s, and Warner Bros. 6s.

Leading foreign issues lacked support, and prices were generally lower. Losses of 1 to 3 points occurred in French, German and British groups. South Americans were mixed.

Dividend Declarations

Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Canada, placed the common stock of the company on a $4 annual basis by declaring a quarterly dividend of $1. Previously the stock paid $2.40 annually. The payment will be made on Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Bon Ami Company declared an extra dividend of $1 a share on the Class A common stock and 50 cents extra on the Class B common, both payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 14.

Consolidated Gold Mines has declared an extra dividend of 5 cents and the regular monthly disbursement of similar amount, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 15.

A quarterly dividend of 12½ cents a share on all outstanding stock of the Superheater Company has been declared payable Jan. 15, 1934, to stockholders of record at the close of business, Jan. 5, 1934.

An increase in the dividend rate on capital stock of the American Motorists Insurance Company of Chicago, to be effective with the fourth quarterly dividend for 1933, payable on Jan. 1 of next year, has been voted by the directors. Under the newly adopted dividend schedule, 60 cents a share will be paid quarterly, superseding the former rate of 45 cents a share and increasing the return from 6 per cent to 8 per cent annually.

Massachusetts Investors Trust on Dec. 30 will make a quarterly distribution of 21 cents a share to shareholders of record Dec. 18. This will compare with 19 cents a share distributed three months ago and will make 79 cents in all for the year.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 12	Last Dec. 11
13⅜	3		Adams Express	1400	8½	8¼	8⅜	
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	400	19½	19¼	19½	20
12½	5½		Addressograph	100	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
11¾	3⅝	1.60	Affiliated Prod	400	7	7	7	7
112	47½	3½†	Air Reduction	500	103	102	102½	102
33	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	4400	21⅝	20⅛	20⅛	21⅛
8¼	1⅛		Alleghany Corp	2100	4	3⅞	4	4
21⅞	1		Allegh pf ww xxx	600	7½	7⅜	7½	7⅞
20	1¼		Alleghany pf xw	100	7	7	7	7⅜
149⅞	70¾	6	Allied Chem	3200	149⅝	147	147	148
125	115	7	Allied Chem pf	100	122	122	122	121
26⅜	6		Allis Chalmers	2800	20½	19	19¼	19⅜
24	5¾		Alpha Port Cem	300	14¼	14¼	14¼	
47	18½	2	Amerada	3900	45½	45	45	45½
35	7¼		Am Ag Ch Del	700	24	23	23	24¼
28½	8		Am Bank Note	1100	16	15½	15½	16
49⅞	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	50	40½	40½	40½	40
16¾	1		Am Beet Sugar	200	10½	10	10½	10¾
64	23¼		Am Beet Sug pf	30	58	58	58	59¾
42½	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	500	28	28	28	26½
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	90	90	90	90	
100½	49½	4	Am Can	2800	90⅞	333⅛	98⅝	99¼
39⅞	6⅛		Am Car & Fdry	1100	26⅛	24⅛	25½	1⅞
59¼	15		Am Car & F pf	500	43⅝	38	43⅛	37¾
14	1⅜		Am Chain	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
31½	3½		Am Chain pf	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
51¼	34	3†	Am Chicle	200	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	
89⅞	13		Am Com Alcohol	6100	54⅝	51⅜	52½	53¼
6	1		Am Encaustic T	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
19⅜	3⅞		Am & For Pow	4900	10	9⅝	9⅞	10
44⅞	7¼		Am & For Powpf	200	21¼	20½	20½	22
35⅜	6¼		Am & For Pow 6	1400	15⅛	15	15⅜	15⅜
27¼	4¾		Am & For Pw2pf	400	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12
21½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	200	19	18⅜	18⅜	19
17½	3⅜		Am Ice	700	7½	7½	7½	7½
15½	14¼		Am International	1300	8¾	8¼	8⅜	87
3½	1¼		Am La France	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
12	1¼		Am La Fr pf	50	4	4	4	
39⅛	5½		Am Locomotive	800	31	29	29	29½
63	17⅜		Am Loco pf	300	48	47	48	44½
23⅜	3⅛		Am Metal	900	19½	18⅛	18⅜	19¼
19⅞	4		Am Power & Lt	5800	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
41⅛	9⅝	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1500	17½	16½	16½	16⅝
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 6% pf	1300	14⅜	14⅛	13½	13⅝
19	4⅝		Am Radiator	14500	15⅝	15	15⅛	15¼
31⅞	5¾		Am Rolling Mill	6200	20⅜	19⅝	19⅝	20¼
47¾	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	200	37⅜	37½	37½	37½
7⅛	⅞		Am Seating	500	4⅛	4	4⅛	4¼
4½	⅛		Am Ship-& Com	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
36¾	11⅓	2	Am Shipbuilding	50	18	18½	18½	19¾
53½	10¾		Am Smelt & Ref	3900	43½	42⅜	43	43
93	31		Am Smelt & R pf	200	65¼	65	65¼	64
73	20⅛		Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	93½	93½	93½	92¾
27	4⅜		Am Steel Fdries	2200	21	19¾	21	19¾
85	37⅜	2	Am Steel F pf	40	63	55⅜	61½	55
47⅜	30	2½	Am Stores	100	38¾	38¾	38¾	38½
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	54	51½	51½	54
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	6200	121¼	119¾	120¼	120¾
25	3¾		Am Type Fndrs	100	5	5	5	5¼
37⅞	7		Am Type F pf	150	8¾	7¾	8	9
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	8900	20⅛	19¼	19½	19½
17	3½		Am Woolen	4200	13¼	12⅜	12⅝	13
61⅞	22⅜		Am Woolen pf	2800	63⅞	61⅝	63½	64½
22⅞	5		Anaconda Cop	5200	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	15
15½	4⅛		Anaconda Wire	100	9	9	9	9
39¼	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	100	20⅛	20½	20½	21½
7⅝	1		A P W Paper	50	6¼	6	6	6
29¼	7⅜	1	Archer Daniels	200	28⅝	28	28	28⅝
115	95	7	Archer Dan pf	10	110	110	110	110
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	100	75½	75½	75½	76
7¾	1⅛		Armour Ill A	6200	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	4⅜
5	3¼		Armour Ill B	2900	2⅝	2¼	2⅛	2⅜
93	7		Armour Ill pf	15400	60⅜	54⅜	56	59¼
20	3		Asso Dry Goods	500	14¾	14	14	14¼
30¼	6¾	.50	Asso Oil	10	29	29	29	
80½	34⅝		Atchison T&SF	6200	51¾	56¼	56⅞	57⅜
79¾	50	3.30	Atchison pf	300	74⅞	74	74¾	73⅜
59	16½		Atl Coast Line	1500	43¼	41	41	43½
31⅜	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	4900	30¾	30⅜	30¼	30⅝
39½	9		Atlas Powder	900	37	30¼	36½	36½
83½	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	20	80½	80½	80½	80
31½	1½		Atlas Tack	4200	33¼	32⅞	33⅜	33
84½	31	2	Auburn Auto	10200	57½	54½	55½	57
9⅜	4½		Austin Nichols	100	7	7	7	7½
38	12	1	Austin Nichols A	10	37½	37½	37½	
16⅜	5½		Aviation Corp Del	5200	8	7¾	7⅞	7⅞

—B—

17⅝	3½		Baldwin Loco	4200	12½	11⅞	11⅞	12¼
60	9½		Baldwin Loco pf	100	37	37	37	34¾
32⅞	8¼		Balt & Ohio	8200	26¼	25½	25⅜	26
39¼	9½		Balt & Ohio pf	1100	26½	26½	26½	26⅜
41¼	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	500	40⅜	38½	39½	37¾
7¼	⅜		Barker Bros	40	3½	3	3	3⅜
11	3		Barnsdall A	500	9¾	9¼	9¼	9½
27	7		Beatrice Cream	100	11⅜	11¾	11¾	11½
12½	3½		Belding Hem	800	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
98½	62¼	5.80	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	92¾	92¾	92¾	
15	8¼	1½	Benef Ind Loan	700	14½	13⅝	14	14¼
21¼	6⅛		Bendix Aviation	6200	17⅝	16⅜	16⅝	16⅞
33½	9	1	Best & Co	400	29	28¼	28¼	28½
49¼	10¼		Bethlehem Steel	8200	37½	36¼	36¾	36¾
82	25½		Beth Steel pf	800	65¼	62¼	65¾	62
29½	6⅝		Bigelow Sanford	100	24	23½	24	23
19¼	3½		Blaw Knox	700	12	12	12	12
54½	9½		Bohn Alum & Br	1200	53½	52½	52½	53
37⅜	18	1.60	Borden	2100	21⅜	21	21¼	21⅜
21⅜	5½		Borg Warner	2900	20¼	20	20	20⅜
30	6		Boston & Maine	200	14	13¾	14	13½
4⅛	⅜		Botany Mills A pf	100	¾	¾	¾	
14⅝	2⅝		Briggs Mfg	3800	10⅞	10¼	10⅜	11
41¼	21¾		Brooklyn Man T	4200	31⅞	30⅜	31½	30¼
83½	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	71	71	71	70
9⅜	3½		Brooklyn Queens	500	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
88½	12	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	64⅞	64⅝	64⅞	64⅝
53⅜	28⅛	3	Brown Shoe	100	51	51	51	46
12⅞	2		Bucyrus Erie	900	8¼	7⅞	8	8⅜
19⅜	2¾		Bucyrus E cv pf	1200	11¾	11¼	11¾	11⅜
9⅞	¾		Budd Mfg	400	5¼	5	5	5⅛
35	3		Budd Mfg pf	200	22½	22	22	22
5¾	1		Budd Wheel	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
13¼	2½		Bullard	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	9½
5	½		Burns Bros A	200	1	1	1	
20⅞	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	2300	16⅞	16½	16¼	16⅜
8	1		Bush Terminal	300	2¾	2	2	2⅜
7	6		Bush Tr Bldgs cts	10	8	7½	8	8
7½	1¼		Butterick	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
43¼	8½		Byers	3400	29⅜	28	28	29

—C—

34¾	7¾		Calif Packing	300	22½	21⅞	22⅛	22
2¼	¼		Callahan Z & L	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
16¼	2		Campbell W'y&C	200	9	9	9	9¼
9⅜	2		Calumet & Hecla	500	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4½
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	1200	29	28½	28½	28½
20⅞	7½		Canadian Pacific	5200	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
35½	14	1†	Cannon Mills	400	30⅜	29½	29½	29¼
103½	30½		Case Thresh	5500	74	72	72¾	72¾
86¼	41		Case Thresh pf	310	68⅞	67⅛	68	
29¾	5½	.12½	Caterpillar Trac	3900	26¼	25	25⅝	25¾
58⅞	4½		Celanese Corp	12500	46	43½	44¼	45⅜
12¾	1½		Celotex Co pf	30	7½	7½	7½	8
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	500	32½	31½	32	32
44¾	5⅞		Cerro de Pasco	2800	34¼	33	33¾	34¼
6⅞	2		Certain-Teed	100	4	4	4	4
52⅞	14⅞	2.52	Chesapeake Corp	2900	36⅜	35½	35½	35½
49¼	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3700	40½	39¾	40¼	40⅜
8	2		Chi & E Ill	100	4	4	4	4
8½	½		Chi & E Ill pf	500	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	1⅜		Chi & Gt West	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
14⅞	2½		Chi & Gt W pf	700	8¼	8	8	8½
11¾	1		Chi Mil & St P	200	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼
18¼	1½		Chi Mil & St P pf	7800	9	8⅝	8¾	9
16	1¼		Chi & N'western	1500	9	8½	8½	8¾
34¾	2		Chi & N'west pf	200	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
12⅜	2½		Chi Pneu Tool	400	8¼	8	8	8⅜
21¼	5½		Chi Pneu T pf	200	18	18	18	18½
10⅛	2		Chi Rock Isl & P	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
15	2⅞		Chi RI&P 6%	100	4½	4½	4½	4¼
19½	3½		Chi RI&P 7%	300	5½	5¼	5½	5½
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	300	19¾	19¾	19¾	19
10⅛	2		Childs Company	2400	8	7¾	7¾	7½
53⅜	7¾	2	Chrysler	63400	52⅝	51½	52	52
25	7⅞	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	17½	17½	17½	17½
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	67	67	67	66½
5¼	3¼		City Stores A vtc	200	3½	3⅜	3½	
3⅝	¼		City Stores	800	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
8½	1½		City Stores A	200	4½	4	4	
2⅛	⅛		City Stores vtc	2200	1½	1	1⅛	
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	30	30	30	30
100	90	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	20	95	95	95	
22⅜	7		Colgate-Palm-P	2200	11¼	10¾	10¾	11⅛
26	3		Collins & Aikman	300	21	20½	20¾	21⅜
17⅝	3⅛		Colo Fuel & Ir	400	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
15	13½		Colo & Southern	10	35	35	35	35½
42¾	12½		Colo & So 1pf	10	22	22	22	22
28⅛	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	32400	12⅞	12¼	12½	12⅜
83	50¼	6	Columbia G pf A	500	52½	51⅝	52½	53⅜
74½	40	5	Columbia G pf B	50	50	50	50	
26	5¼		Columbia Pic vtc	800	27½	26⅝	27½	26½
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	3200	65	64	64	64¾
19	4		Comm Credit	2300	17¾	17	17	17¼
25	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	40	23	22¾	23	
95½	70	6½	Comm Credit 1pf	10	91¾	91¾	91¾	90¼
35	9	1¾	Comm Inv Tr	600	36¾	36⅛	36½	36½
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	19800	33½	32	32⅜	32¾
6½	1⅜		Comwith & So	24900	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
60½	21	6	Comwith &S 6pf	100	23½	23½	23½	24½
27⅝	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	2900	25¼	24	25½	23½
5¾	1¼		Consol Film Ind	500	2¾	2¼	2¾	2¾
14⅜	5¼		Consol Film I pf	1200	10⅜	9¼	9¾	9½
64½	36½	3	Consol Gas	25400	39⅝	38⅝	39½	38⅞
99	82	5	Consol Gas pf	500	84	83¾	83¾	83½
5½	2		Consol Laundries	500	3½	3	3	2¾
15⅝	5		Consol Oil	15800	12½	11⅛	11½	11¾
108	95½	6	Consol Oil pf	100	105	105	105	105
10⅜	1½		Consol Rys Cu pf	100	2½	2⅜	2⅜	3
3¼	¼		Consol Textile	400	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
4½	¼		Container B	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
18¼	3		Cont Baking A	400	9	8¼	8½	9
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	100	59¾	59¾	59¾	59½
76	35½	2½	Cont Can	1900	77⅜	75⅞	76⅞	75
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	900	25½	25⅛	25⅛	26
4	1		Cont Motors	400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
19⅜	4⅞		Cont Oil	18400	18⅞	18¼	18½	18⅝
90⅝	45⅝	3	Corn Products	3800	77⅝	76	76	76½
148¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	10	136	136	136	
7½	2⅝		Coty	200	6	6	6	4
39½	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	400	28½	28	28	28½
14⅜	2¼		Crosley Radio	200	9½	9⅛	9½	9½
65	14¼		Crown Cork & S	100	35	33¾	34	35½
8½	1		Crown Zellerback	300	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4½
38½	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	36	36	36	36
4⅝	1		Cuba Co	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
37½	9		Crucible Steel	400	23¾	22¼	22¼	22½
11½	1⅜		Cuban Am Sug	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
68	10		Cuban Am S pf	40	25	24½	24½	25
99½	20¼	2½	Cudahy Packing	800	40⅝	40	40	41¼
32¼	6⅞		Curtis Publishg	600	16	14¾	14¾	15
66	30		Curtis Pub pf	400	44	43	43¾	43½
4⅝	1½		Curtiss-Wright	1800	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
8	2		Curtiss-Wright A	400	5¾	5¾	5¾	6⅛
21	4¼		Cutler Hammer	100	12½	12⅜	12½	12⅜

—D—

8¾	1⅜		Davega St	200	6⅝	6½	6½	
18⅝	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	300	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	12
49	5¾		Deere & Co	4200	33	32¾	32	31¾
93¾	37⅝		Del & Hudson	1200	40½	39¾	38⅝	40
46	17¼		Del Lack & W	19800	27⅞	26⅜	26⅝	27
19¾	2		Denver R G pf	700	6½	5⅞	5⅞	5½
91½	48	6	Detroit Edison	600	60¼	60	60¼	58½
29½	17⅛	1	Diamond Match	300	28	27⅝	28	27⅝
39½	12	1.80†	Dome Mines	1700	32⅜	31⅜	32	33
26⅝	10½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	200	22½	22½	22½	22½
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	800	14½	14¼	14½	14½
18	6¾		Dresser A	100	10	10	10	
1	2½		Duluth So Shore	100	½	½	½	
93⅜	32½	2†	du Pon de Nem	8400	92	90¾	91⅜	91½
117	97½	6	du Pont deb	300	110½	110½	110½	110
102½	87	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	90	90	90	90

—E—

10	1¼		Eastern Roll Mill	200	6½	6	6	6
88¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	1600	83½	82¾	83	83¾
16	3½	.20b	Eaton A Mfg	3200	14	13½	13½	13¾
5¼	⅜		Eitingon Schild	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
24½	6		Eitingon S pf	200	24½	24½	24½	
27½	10		Elec Auto-Lite	6700	20⅜	19½	19¾	20½
15	7¾		Elec Boat	800	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
3	⅛		Elec & Mus Ind	900	3⅜	3½	3½	3⅜
22½	1¾	.40	Elec Pow & Lt	3600	5½	5½	5½	5⅜
90	31	7	Elec Pow & L pf	1700	10½	9⅞	9⅞	10½
110	83	7	El Pw&L 6%pf	1500	9½	9	9	9
58⅞	17⅜	.50	Elec Sto Battery	100	45½	44½	45½	46
62⅞	38	3	Endicott Johnson	100	52	52	52	52
14⅜	4		Engineers Pub S	200	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
47	13		Engineers P S 5pf	200	15	15	15	15
55	14⅜		Engineers PS 6pf	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
45½	13½		Engineers PS ww	700	16⅛	16	16	16
13⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Bld	400	11	10½	10¾	10⅞
25¾	3¾		Erie RR	2500	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	16¾
29½	4½		Erie RR 1pf	900	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	18½
18½	3		Eureka Vacuum	300	8	8¾	8¾	9
10	⅞		Evans Products	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
11½	3½	¼	Exchange Buffet	20	6	6	6	5½

—F—

11¼	2½		Fairbanks Morse	200	8	8	8	7½
43½	10		Fairbanks M pf	60	39½	36	39½	37½
11¾	3¼		Fed Motor Tr	1300	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝	7¾
4⅞	¾		Fed Screw W	300	2½	2½	2½	2½
⅝	1⅛		Fed Water Serv	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2⅛
30	7½	.60†	Fed'd Dept Sto	200	24⅜	24¾	24¾	25½
36	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	400	25⅜	25	25¼	25
31½	9½	.40	Firestone T & R	4600	21	19¾	20¼	20⅜
70⅜	43	2½	First Nat Stores	800	56½	56	56¼	56
23	4½		Foster-Wheeler	700	16¼	16	16	16¼
26¼	13⅝	.95b	Fourth Nat Inv	400	20	19½	19½	
23⅜	2		Foundation	200	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜
19	12		Fox Film A	1200	15½	14⅝	15¼	14¼
49⅜	16⅛	2	Freeport Texas	600	47⅞	47	47½	47½

—G—

20⅞	6½		Gamewell	140	12½	12	12	11⅜
12	2¾		GenAm Inv	500	8⅜	8	8	8½
43¼	13⅜	1	Gen Am Trans	2400	32¾	32	32	32½
10½	2¾		Gen Bronze	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
20⅞	11½	1	Gen Baking	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
23	2¼		Gen Cable A	100	7½	7½	7⅝	
30¼	10½	.40

Financial: News and Comment

Recovery Program Brings Criticism Of Colonel Ayres

Recovery More Pressing Than Reform, Asserts Cleveland Economist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 12—That recovery is now a more pressing problem than reform was the statement of Col. Leonard P. Ayres, economist, in his annual address today before the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, in which he analyzed business conditions and forecast prospects for the coming year.

"We are going to have a great national debate about our money in 1934," he said, "and much discussion of those many features of our new program in which projects for the reconstruction of our economic order are clearly in conflict with business revival.

"From it all, one principle will probably stand out in clear relief. It was that recovery has now become a more pressing problem than reform. . . . Probably 1934 will be a year of slow progress toward material salvation, but rapid progress in economic education."

Continuing, he said in part:

"There are about 10,000,000 idle workers in this country as 1933 draws to its close. Moreover, since business activity has been slowing down ever since last July, little real improvement is now being made in these unemployment conditions despite emergency relief activities. Here is the very essence of the depression problem.

"The questions that must be answered in any attempt to judge the prospects of business next year are those relating to unemployment.

"The recovery program of the national administration attempts to put back at work through increasing consumer purchasing power by three different methods. It attempts to enlarge farmer buying power by raising the prices of agricultural products. It undertakes to lift the purchasing power of all classes of employed workers by shortening hours so as to increase the number of people on the pay rolls, and by raising wages. Finally it creates new jobs by huge appropriations for public works.

Fundamental Defect

"The fundamental defect of this program is that it scatters its strenuous efforts indiscriminately over the whole population.

"The truth is that some kinds of unemployment are controlling factors in the situation, while others are not, and the existing statistics are adequate to show where the differences lie.

"The great unsolved problem of the depression is that of the unemployment among the makers of durable goods. These goods are made of the lasting materials. They include buildings, machinery, automobiles, furniture, bridges, ships, locomotives, cars, and a long list of articles made of the metals, lumber, stone, clay, glass, and cement.

"Our public works program is our only important public effort to employ workers in the durable goods industries. It is inadequate to meet the need because it is too small, too slow, and too restricted. It has appropriations of $3,300,000,000 which will be spent over a period of several years.

"This is a huge sum to add to our national debt, but wholly insufficient to take the place of private enterprise in this field. In the last prosperity year of 1929 we produced durable goods valued at about $40,000,000,000, and consumption goods worth $30,000,000,000. Building construction alone used to amount in good years to about $10,000,000,000.

"There are two great obstacles which block the way to a prompt resumption of the normal production of durable goods. The first of these is the pervading fear that the extension of governmental regulation over the details of business operations will make it impossible for many corporations to make profits.

Fear About Money

"The second great obstacle preventing the recovery of the durable goods industries is fear about the future of our money. This fear restricts and almost prevents long-term financing by means of bond issues and mortgages which normally provide funds for purchasing durable goods.

"It is worth noting that recovery is now under way and unemployment is decreasing in England, which has rejected inflation, and where more new financing has been done this year than in any other of the past three years. Recovery is under way in Mexico to the south, and in Canada to the north, where their dollar sells at a premium over ours.

"Apparently it is true that the only way we have ever recovered from depression in the past 100 years has been through expansion of private long-term financing, and through increase in the production of durable goods.

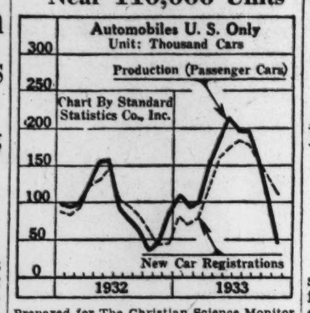
"The lessons of this depression so far indicate that lasting recovery will come when the old normal processes are allowed to operate once more, and that it will not come until that does happen."

Federal Relief Orders Will Help Coal Mines

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—The Inthracite Institute announces that the federal relief orders would add 2,000,000 tons to the normal production quota of the year, extending employment to 5000 additional miners in the anthracite region and 1000 additional railway workers.

Frank G. Frey, acting director of the institute, announces he has been named agent of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation by Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and would allocate federal orders for relief coal among mining companies, members of the institute.

November Car Sales Near 110,000 Units



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW passenger car sales during November are estimated at close to 110,000 units, while production of passenger cars for the domestic market probably was less than 45,000.

November sales exceeded the like 1932 month by nearly 150 per cent, and also were well above the total for the same interval in 1931 and 1930.

November Brings Oil Men $14,695,000 More Than August

November, the first month the oil industry was guarded by the protecting arm of the national Government against the onslaughts of the racketeer, makes an impressive comparison with August when bootlegging and price cutting was still rampant, it is pointed out in the current T. S. Hose review.

"During the month of August, 1933," says the review, "our average daily production of crude was 2,748,100 barrels—over 400,000 barrels a day in excess of our demand. The price received at the well for this crude per day was $1,786,265. Under the guidance of the Oil Administration, and in the fact of over 3000 additional wells having been drilled, November tells a different story. The average daily productoin was 2,276,118 barrels. The average daily sum of money received at the casinghead was, at $1 a barrel, $2,276,118. Supply and demand just about balanced, and there was no appreciable amount drawn from stocks.

"It took at least two months, namely, September and October, to get the new plan into working order, and even in November the actual production, as stated above, was approximately 27,618 barrels above the federal allowable. This will all be adjusted during the month of November. Nevertheless, between August, when there was no federal control, and November, when it got well under way, production was reduced approximately 17 per cent, and the oil producer received approximately 27 per cent more for his crude in November than he did in August. There was paid $489,850 more per day in November than in August—a total of $14,695,500 for that month—and of this approximately $4,000,000 more was paid to labor in the producing end of the industry in November than in August. We produced 471,982 barrels less per day in November than in August, thus saving 14,159,460 barrels of crude oil, stored in nature's warehouse—the ground—for the generations that are to come."

Shareholders Are Receiving Benefits Of Higher Earnings

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—Stockholders in some of the big industrial corporations who have had to content themselves with lean dividend checks and at times no payment at all in the past three years, have suddenly revived interest in letters from the treasurer's office.

Numerous companies have promptly passed along to their shareholders benefits derived from increased earnings in the last six months. In November there were 85 favorable changes compared with 29 unfavorable actions. Favorable changes included 11 initial payments, 30 resumptions, 14 increases and 30 extra payments.

So far in December a continuation of this trend has been noted, with extras declared by the Monsanta Chemical Co., Homestake Mining Co., Federated Department Stores, Abraham & Straus—a Brooklyn department store—and Bon Ami Co. A number of companies have resumed payments this month, including the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Liquid Carbonic Co. and Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway and Tide Water-Associated Oil Co. directors paid off accumulations.

On Jan. 1 the 5 per cent federal tax on dividends, in effect since early this summer, expires and favorable dividend actions are expected to increase.

Home Construction Conspicuous Laggard

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—Means of spurring the construction of new homes are receiving increasing attention in governmental and business circles in an endeavor to bring a conspicuous laggard into line with the march of recovery.

Of building contracts let in the first two weeks of November, according to the statistics of F. W. Dodge Corporation, for 37 states east of the Rockies, public works and utilities accounted for the extraordinary proportion of 64.6 per cent, and residential only 17.6 per cent. For the full year of 1928, public works and utilities accounted for only 22.1 per cent, while residential construction was the largest single item, amounting to 42 per cent.

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board estimates that there is now a shortage of around 800,000 homes.

Assert Charge Of Profiteering By Retailers Untrue

Manufacturers Say Keen Competition Deterrent —Hearing Jan. 9

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—Retailing is so competitive a trade that profiteering, particularly at this time, is out of the question, according to a consensus of several well-known manufacturers, an announcement by the National Retail Dry Goods Association, says. The association, backed by its membership of 4500 stores, doing an annual business of about $3,000,000,000, had previously taken the position that the public hearing at Washington on Jan. 9 will bear out the contention made by the manufacturers that retailers have been holding prices to the lowest possible minimum.

Deputy Administrator Arthur D. Whiteside will preside over the scheduled meeting, the announcement adds. According to word from Washington, it will be "purely a fact-finding inquiry, at which all interested parties will be given ample opportunity for the preparation and presentation of any facts bearing on the subject." It will be limited to industries and trades operating under NRA codes or the President's Reëmployment Agreement, and will not include consideration of prices of food and foodstuffs, agricultural products and other products which come under the jurisdiction of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Defends NRA

The general question to be posed at the trades, adds the association, will be "Have increased prices been kept within reasonable limits, and are they based upon bona fide higher operating costs due to the National Recovery Administration?"

The following statements by several leading manufacturers take the affirmative side of this question:

Mr. Jefferson D. Robinson, Jr., vice-president of the Libbey Glass Mfg. Co., Toledo: "The fact that we have subscribed to the principles of the NRA, adhere to them, and are ready to fight for them, must reveal our feelings toward any person, or propaganda, that aims to undermine this great and splendid undertaking. There may be some instances of profiteering in the retail field, but we have yet to see them."

Mr. F. A. Williams, president of the Cannon Mills, New York: "In regard to reports of profiteering by retailers, we are very glad to advise that, so far as textile items with which we are concerned—towels, sheets, blankets, and bedspreads—we know of no instances of profiteering. The highly competitive situation in the retail field makes profiteering, especially on staple items, virtually impossible."

Says Profiteering Impossible

Mr. Leo Karpen, president of S. Karpen & Brothers, Chicago: "We are in constant and close contact with our distributors throughout the country, and in most cases know the retail prices that are being charged for our merchandise by our customers, and we have no knowledge of a single instance of such profiteering by retailers in the sale of Karpen products. In our opinion the keen competition prevailing in the retail trade in general, makes profiteering out of question and impossible."

Banker Sees No Need to Change Value of Dollar

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—"There is no more sound reason to change the value of our dollar than there is to change our yardstick, our bushel measure or our standard of weights," declared Mr. Percy H. Johnston, of New York, president of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, in a letter to the New York State Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Johnston further advocated the going back to the "old-fashioned principle of hard work and self-reliance" to start us again on the recovery road.

Mr. Felix M. Warburg, of New York, a member of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., wrote the chamber that "if confidence is to be restored and government credit is to be maintained, efforts to stabilize the dollar are of the utmost importance." He added that "from all directions anxious inquiries show that both here and abroad action in the immediate future is considered of great importance."

Letters of a similar nature were reecived from Mr. Joseph Wayne Jr., president of the Philadelphia National Bank; Mr. W. L. Hemingway, of St. Louis, president of the Mercantile-Commerce Bank and Trust Company, and Mr. Willis H. Booth, of New York, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company.

Governor's Authority Over Banks Sustained

WASRINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—The South Carolina statute authorizing the Governor to take charge of state banks when in his judgment this was necessary to protect them and their depositors was sustained today by the Supreme Court.

The law also prohibited suits for the appointment of receivers and authorized appointment of conservators.

Hunter A. Gibbes in behalf of himself and other depositors in the Central Union Bank of Richland County claimed the bank was insolvent and should have been placed in the hands of a receiver.

He challenged the right of the State to put the affairs of the bank into the hands of a conservator, and permit it to remain open to handle current business.

Netherlands Determines To Remain on Gold Standard

Alternative Is Printing Press Which Would Destroy Savings, Says Premier—Rigid Economy and Increased Taxation Aids Position of Florin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—The Netherlands Government has decided to remain on the gold standard, according to Dr. Hendrik Colijn, the Premier.

Recently in defending rigid economy in state expenditures and increased taxation as the alternative to controlled depreciation held by Socialists as a means to extend more support to the poor, Dr. Colijn declared that especially for the poor a sound and nonfluctuating florin is needed. Even now, he intimated, it is not so easy for the Netherlands to meet its financial needs and if the florin goes off the gold standard, it would no longer be possible in the Netherlands to meet and consolidate its floating debt.

The only way out would then be the printing press, the Premier averred, which would mean that the Netherlands, which has to import more than it can export, would have to pay much more for its imports and thus savings would be destroyed. So the solution of the present economic difficulty of burdening indebtedness lies in the ordinary business procedure; writing off, as loss of capital, and reduction of rates of interest, the Premier explained.

Meanwhile the technical position of the florin has been strengthened continually since early last July, reports show, when speculations on this currency caused a heavy drain on the gold stocks of the Netherlands Bank.

Confidence in Florin

Complete return of confidence in the florin is also illustrated by the item "Bankers' deposits," which from January of this year, when they amounted to some $110,000,000 decreased to $22,800,000, but which at the end of November had reached again the $100,000,000 (at gold parity) mark.

Especially in November there has been a steady influx of gold into the vaults of the Netherlands Bank, it is reported. It is understood that this may be explained by the pressure on the French franc, which in its turn again is partly affected by the drainage due to the United States gold policy. But also the wavering budgetary policy of France and the pushing of political slogans to extremes there, are mentioned as an explanation for many investors having deserted the French franc for the Dutch florin.

Owing to the fact that the fundamental changes going on in the economic world structure today are part of an international, problem which cannot be solved nationally, the Netherlands has been forced to drop free trade and the most-favored-nation system. It is stated that for the remodeling of the national economic life, government direction is necessary, in order to promote exports, by using imports for the sake of negotiating reciprocity.

Raw material imports are increasing, while in general both imports and exports have been gradually expanding since June. Imports of iron ore and iron went up. However, the exports of livestock and animal products decreased by 10 per cent (in weight) those of horticultural and agricultural products even by more than 40 per cent (in weight) owing to drastic import restrictions abroad, and especially in Germany.

Business Expanding

Proof for some increase in business activity may be found also in a gradually decreasing number of Rhine barges laid up at Rotterdam. Arrivals in the ports of Amsterdam and Rotterdam also show an increase.

Amsterdam, the Premier explained, which for years has been an important financial center, has now become more and more a haven of financial stability to many investors. The clinging to the gold standard, energetic government measures to balance income and expenditure, loyal fullfillment of the obligations under the gold clause, all have added to Amsterdam's attraction for those seeking financial security. Moreover, the liberty of movement on the Netherlands money—and capital market—is still unimpaired, while there are no exchange limitations nor is there a heavy taxation weighing on stocks or dividend bonds. The only new tax affecting the stock market is a 2 per cent tax on Dutch bonds and all foreign securities.

Government Plans Loan

Owing to certain political conditions abroad, vast amounts of foreign Jewish capital were sent to Amsterdam in 1933 and before. This explains why several new, mostly German-owned small banking firms are springing up in Amsterdam, for the administration and investment of property and capitals which have fled from abroad. On the other hand, several larger German banks, which have been operating at Amsterdam for a number of years, financing regular commerce and industry, are being liquidated or reduced as a result of the general shrinking of international trade and especially in Germany's foreign trade.

Unemployment, although somewhat increased since August due to seasonal influences, did not go up in the same measure as in normal conditions at this time of year, which leads to the conclusion that a general improvement in making itself felt.

Meanwhile the Government plans to issue a loan for 60,000,000 florins to finance constructive public works, including the building of bridges, roads, further draining works of the inclosed Zuider Zee, thus providing work for some 50,000 people. The stock exchange shows no great differences, the tone being mostly weak.

Stopes and Tunnels in Black Hills Again Ring With Cries of Gold! Gold!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEADWOOD, S. D.—Gold! Maitland is opening next month . . . 60 men at work at Trojan . . . new rich bar on Slate Creek . . . $21,000 in placer . . . mining men from San Francisco here. . . . Homestake declares an extra dividend. . . . These are the scraps of conversation that are being heard on the street corners, in hotel lobbies, in restaurants, and wherever small groups of men and women gather, in practically all of the cities of the Black Hills.

Not in 30 or 40 years, since the Carbonate excitement when fortunes were made overnight, has the Black Hills been so "gold conscious." Like Rip Van Winkle, mining camps are awakening from their long, long sleep, and gazing with bewildered eyes at the mass of machinery that is again moving, and the men who are going back to work, joyously and merrily.

From Lead, home of the world-famous Homestake, to mineralized acres in the shadow of Mt. Rushmore there is life and excitement in quartz mining circles. Placer mining, a stop gap in the lean depression days, is quieting for its long winter sleep, when streams are frozen and ground is hard to dig. Some of the larger companies will continue dredging as long as the weather permits, but the real excitement is in the hard rock mines, where the gold must be mined and milled.

Mines, whose stopes and tunnels have stood still, or caved in, whose idle machinery has rusted for 10, 20 or 30 years, are scenes of activity as débris is cleaned away and engines and instruments reconditioned.

Negotiations are under way for the purchase of the Keystone Consolidated gold mine by the American Belgian company, which plans immediate operation. Its property includes the famous Holy Terror mine which produced some of the richest gold ever found in the Black Hills.

A crew of workmen at the Halcyon, five miles northeast of Hill City, struck a vein of ore that they feel is the main ore body sought so long in this property. This is one of the best properties in the Southern Hills and has been developed so that the main tunnel has about 1000 feet of ore above it.

Heavy Construction Contracts Decline

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—Heavy engineering construction contracts reported the last two weeks indicate a slowing up in contract awards from the pace set in October and early November, when awards were averaging about $35,000,000 weekly. Contracts reported for the week ended Dec. 4 total $23,256,000, and for the previous week aggregated $24,115,000, according to Engineering News-Record.

A falling off in federal awards accounted for the lower volume of the past week, while a lull in highway lettings and a poor showing in private work kept the previous week's volume low, the report continues.

Puerto Rico Asking For Visit From NRA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—Commodity price advances in the United States have resulted in an increase in the cost of living in Puerto Rico of 25 per cent, according to the Chamber of Commerce, which, supported by other island bodies, has asked Washington to extend to Puerto Rico all national relief and emergency recovery measures. Price advances in the United States have become immediately felt here, while there has been no corresponding benefit to island products.

Specifically the Chamber of Commerce wants the National Recovery Act and the Agricultural Allotment Act applied to the island. The two laws are applicable to Puerto Rico, it is pointed out, but official action necessary to extend them here has not been taken.

Unless island products, sugar chiefly, can benefit from the administration policy of price increases, says the measures, the effects of depression, already acute, will become more distressing, business leaders contend.

Return to Gold Urged By University Professors

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12 (AP) — Warning that inflation is "harmful to the nation," 64 faculty members of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania urge "an early return to the gold standard."

In a statement asserting "the country is being threatened with serious inflation," the educators said they recognized the gold standard is "far from being perfect," but held it is "the best standard with which the world has had any extended experience, and is the only standard which offers any immediate hope of becoming an international standard."

Order to Curtail Output Surprise To Cloth Makers

Federation of Labor Also Taken Unawares—Trade Good During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 11—The order to curtail the production of cotton goods in all mills under the cotton textile code seems to have taken many mills and merchants by surprise.

The American Federation of Labor was particularly surprised and offended that the action was taken without consulting it. There seems to be a division of opinion as to whether the order meant to curtail to 60 hours a week or to affect also those mills which are already operating less than 60 hours a week.

Practically all mills in the North and East were already operating less than 60 hours. The print cloth mills of the South are said to be those most affected. The South Carolina mills announced their intention of closing during the whole of Christmas week as is customary with them, but this does not eliminate more than four days. Those mills that had their whole December production sold will be compelled to persuade their customers to be satisfied with 75 per cent deliveries. It is expected that their customers will be perfectly willing.

Indorse NRA Activities

The fear of further disturbance in the price situation has so obsessed cotton textile merchants that they have all put a saving clause in their sales contracts passing on to the buyer any change in prices produced by governmental action.

The extension of the compensating processor tax to paper and burlap bags resulted last week in a marked increase of sales of narrow print cloths to the bag trade who bought enough 32-inch, 64x60s, 6.50-yard print cloth to lift the price ⅛c.

Prices Generally Improved

Business was considerably improved last week in several divisions, but still it was not quite up to droduction. There were about 12,000,000 yards of print cloth sold, and a better volume in most every section. There was a stiffening of prices all along, and increases in some numbers.

This was particularly noted in the market for rayon taffetas. Uptown merchants were involved, both on the buying and selling side. First hands withdrew from the market as bids from second hands moved up. The 72x88s all-rayon taffetas opened the week at 15c, which price was lifted by competitive bidding to 15⅞c without finding sellers.

All rayon twills showed a return to former asking prices. Sales were made at 26½c for 128x68s. Some French crepes sold at concessions but were finally stabilized on the basis of 24c for 112x60s. Piques were active during the week with a large volume of the 104x72s carded goods moving at 11¼c. Combed piques were less active although some scattered sales were made at regular prices.

Lawn constructions suitable for organdie finish enjoyed increased activity, and evidence of price stiffening developed.

Berle Deplores Plainly Unethical Banking Practices

SWARTHMORE, Penna., Dec. 12 (AP)—Professor Adolph A. Berle, youngest member of President Roosevelt's "brain trust," speaking at another of a series of public lectures on the NRA at Swarthmore College here, said:: "It is a terrible commentary on bankers to feel that it should be necessary to embody in a criminal code maters which ought to be instinctive to the banker."

Referring to a recent statement of Mr. Winthrop W. Aldrich, New York banker, Mr. Berle asserted: "One cannot read Mr. Aldrich's statement without a feeling of distinct unhappiness."

"For example, the attempt to prohibit loans by a bank to an officer of a corporation which is a large borrower of or depositor in the bank—that is, an unsound loan to somebody who can swing deposits toward the bank," Berle said.

"One recognizes the danger, of course, but it ought to be bred in the bone of every banker that these things simply are not done. It ought to be a disgrace to a business man to propose such a transaction."

He said there are many younger men who have come up through the banking system and who have steadily worked toward a cleaning up of what he termed "individual excesses."

"These men probably are the hope of the American banker, as distinguished from the banking system," Mr. Berle asserted.

Referring to those who proposed branch banking as a solution to the banking problem, Merle commented the chief difficulty is that there apparently is a shortage of bankers of demonstrated capacity to handle chains.

November Output Of Auto Chamber Members

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—November production of members of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce was placed at 47,052 cars and trucks in a preliminary estimate released by the chamber yesterday.

This output represented an increase of 46 per cent over the production for the same group of manufacturers for November of last year and a decrease of 53 per cent under their output for October of this year.

Eleven months' production was estimated at 1,451,363 units, an increase of 63 per cent over last year.

U. S. and Canadian Employment Gains

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE accompanying chart contrasts the employment gains in the United States and Canada for the 12-month period ended with October.

Considering the marked similarity of the economic problem in each country, the unusual expansion shown in the United States may be largely attributed to the policies of the NRA.

Not only do further employment gains appear to be in prospect for this country, but there is every reason for believing that this influence will react favorably on Canada.

Buying of Tin And Lead Features Trade In the Metal Mart

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—Nonferrous metals were featured last week by better buying in lead and tin; buying orders remain light in copper and zinc, while speculative enthusiasm has waned considerably for silver. Lead quotations were reduced 25 points to 4.05 at New York, but finding the buying response suddenly in excess of daily intake, smelters moved the price up to 4.15c, a net decline of 15 points.

Zinc remained dull at 4.50c, East St. Louis, its position apparently not greatly corrected by the recent mine curtailment in the Tri-State district. Stocks of both metals here increased last month, in which connection it is pertinent to remark that lead is a by-product at many silver properties.

Foreign buyers showed less interest in American copper, except possibly the offerings of the company whose Katanga affiliate abroad enables it to sell the metal to France at a preferential duty.

Domestic buyers continue to submit very restricted orders for copper at the unchanged delivery basis of 8 cents for December and the first quarter of 1934. The much-revised copper code appeared in another version, this time making it conditional upon a guarantee from fabricators that they will purchase at least 50 per cent of their monthly requirements from the industry, whether or not they are subsidiaries of copper mining firms.

States Nationalism Has Adverse Effect On Cotton Exports

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—No commodity is more vitally affected than cotton by the changes in world economy, particularly the spread of nationalism resulting from the World War, according to Mr. C. T. Revere of Munds, Winslow & Potter in his current letter on cotton.

Illustrating the effect of the nationalistic influence on cotton, Mr. Revere calls attention to the change that has taken place in the export trade of the United States with China in cotton goods in the last three decades.

"For the year ended June 30, 1906, exports of cotton cloth from the United States to China reached the peak total of 498,521,000 yards," Mr. Revere says. "In the calendar year 1932, the total exports of cotton cloth from the United States to China were placed at only 1,419,000 yards.

"Similar changes have taken place in the trade of Great Britain, whose supremacy in the textile field was based largely on the profitable market it obtained from India. In 1913, India imported from Great Britain 3,104,000,000 yards of cloth. In the same year, India's domestic production of cotton cloth amounted to 1,164,000,000 yards. In 1931, British exports of cloth to India had dropped to 384,000,000 yards, while Indian production had increased to 2,990,000,000 square yards."

British Films More Popular in Canada

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 — Increased popularity of British motion picture films in Canada is revealed in a report from Consul Damon C. Woods, Toronto, made public by the Commerce Department.

British feature films shown in the Dominion during the current year, the report shows, will approximate 70, a 100 per cent increase over 1932 when British films totaled only 35. American feature films shown in Canada in 1933 will reach a total of about 400 compared with 450 during 1932. French films, limited to Quebec Province, will probably equal the total of 60 exhibited last year. Short or supporting films shown in Canada in the current year will number about 1500, of which 95 per cent will be American productions, the same as in 1932.

Chile to Construct Petroleum Refineries

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 12 (United Press)—President Arturo Alessandri has sent a message to Congress, authorizing the construction of petroleum refineries in Chile, to be worked with a minimum of 60 per cent of native capital.

Rise in Farmers' Income to Help Factory Output

Further Betterment By Farms in 1934 Should Aid Manufacturing

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—If the expected increase in farm income next year materializes manufacturing activity should reverse its present downward trend and show some expansion in 1934, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

"The slump in manufacturing which began in August was due to the fact that the value of factory output reached too high a level to be maintained by farm income," says the institute. "Not only was there an increase in the quantity of goods manufactured but there was an advance in the price level. Since July, prices have shown a further rise. This has resulted in a greater slump in manufacturing activity than would have otherwise been the case.

"Despite the drop in October, the value of factory output was still above the level of farm income. This suggests further curtailment. At the present time, however, the prospect is that farm income in 1934 will be higher than in 1933. If this proves to be the case, the value of factory output may soon reverse its trend. The extent of the gain in manufacturing activity will depend upon the movement of prices. A rise in the prices of manufactured goods will retard expansion of output while lower prices will accentuate expansion.

"According to the latest estimate, farm income this year will be 20 per cent higher than in 1932. This means that the 1933 index of farm income, on the basis of 1923-1925 as 100, will be 53.9. The 1933 index of the value of factory output should be approximately equal to the index of farm income. The index of the value of factory output for the first 10 months of this year was 54.6. This means that the index during November and December should average 50.2 in order to make the annual index equal the 1933 index of farm income The index of the value of factory output in October was 58.8.

"Since the value of factory output has apparently been curtailed since October, it is probable that the downward adjustment which has been in evidence since July has been nearly completed and that manufacturing is now close to a point where it will begin to expand provided that the expected increase in farm income next year materializes."

Public Utility Revenue Lower In California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Revenues of public utility and transportation companies in California dropped $169,000,000 between 1929 and 1932, according to the report of Mr. W. C. Fankhauser, financial adviser of the State Railroad Commission.

The decrease was due chiefly to adverse economic conditions, Mr. Fankhauser said. Rate reductions, some voluntary and others ordered by the commission, were also a contributing factor to the decline.

Mr. Fankhauser's report summarized the returns from 1510 public utilities and transportation companies during 1932. Some of these operate wholly within California while others do both an intrastate and interstate business.

A study of the operating revenue reports showed that companies allocated to California for 1932 a total of $452,781,000, as compared with $523,333,000 for 1931, $573,747,000 for 1930, and $621,636,000 for 1929. It was pointed out that in spite of this severe decline in earning power none of the larger companies has failed to meet the service charges on its bonded debt, although a few companies have had to borrow to pay interest.

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Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Dec. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Dec. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Jan. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Jan. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Jan. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 1

Cosmic Ray Hunt Sends Out Scouts To Ends of Earth

Little Machines Record Its Secrets in Many Strange Corners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif. — Many mute explorers have gone "down to the sea in ships" upon a search for new information about cosmic rays. They are electroscopes that have been bundled off from the California Institute of Technology here to venture a path into lands that beckon alluringly from the travel advertisements of daily newspapers.

This search for missing pieces from the jig-saw puzzle of natural science is being conducted by Dr. Robert A. Millikan, physicist. Like well-fed cattle, his mechanical sightseers are beginning to return home. One arrived recently at Los Angeles Harbor on the S. S. President Garfield, and even more recently one came in on the S. S. Charcas.

A third electroscope sent aloft with Lieut.-Commander T. G. W. Settle and Maj. Chester L. Fordney on their stratosphere trip contains 100 feet of motion picture film upon which cosmic ray tracks, temperatures, and barometric records have been made. This instrument is being returned here for study, according to Dr. H. Victor Neher, research fellow in physics, who is one of Dr. Millikan's associates.

The Dollar Line steamer President Garfield carried the electroscope completely around the earth on a 26,000-mile tour, and the Grace Line steamer Charcas took it down to Chile and various South American ports for a round trip of 11,000 miles.

During the time that the instruments were traveling, reports were entered automatically upon motion picture film at half-hour intervals, Dr. Neher explained. The accumulated mass of data is now under observation at the Bridge Laboratory of Physics here.

At the heart of these self-recording electroscopes is a six-inch steel ball filled with inert argon gas. Cosmic rays are so strong that they meet with no embarrassment at entering the steel walls of the ball; but, once inside, they ionize the gas and cause a tiny explosion. This effect is then registered upon the sensitive film, as is also the exact time, temperature, and barometric pressure.

By means of these studies now under way, it is hoped that more can be learned of the so-called "latitude effect" of cosmic rays, Dr. Neher said recently. In other words, the project is an effort to explain reports that cosmic rays are more plentiful near the poles and in the temperate zones than at the equator.

Pianist of Boston Symphony Plays at Home in Puerto Rico

Musician Comes Back

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Jesus Mariá Sanromá

Boston Symphony Pianist and Conservatory Teacher, Who Has Returned From Puerto Rico.

Professor Sanroma Once Piccolo Player Ended With Grand Piano

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—Prof. Jesus Mariá Sanromá, pianist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and professor at the New England Conservatory of Music, has returned to Boston after giving an open air concert on the plaza at Fajardo, his boyhood home. It was the first time he had played for his former friends and neighbors since he was a youngster.

In many ways it was probably the most unusual concert Professor Sanromá has ever given—and the most satisfactory, for it fulfilled a promise made to himself years ago that if he ever "made good" he would come home and play.

The concert was given in the plaza, because there was no other place. Professor Sanromá brought a concert piano all the way from Boston just to play for the old home folks. It was not a formal concert—far from it. It was announced that the former Fajardo boy would play that night on the plaza. That was all that was needed to bring a crowd. The plaza was packed. He asked what his old friends and neighbors wanted him to play—and he played mostly the pieces popular in the country since before the days of his boyhood.

His piano was mounted on a concrete platform and there Professor Sanromá sat and played, out in the open. Before he was through it started to rain. In fact for a time it poured, and audience and soloist had to run for cover. But it was only a tropical downpour, soon over. The crowd came back. So did Professor Sanromá. He wiped the rain off the keys and played some more.

Professor Sanromá as a youngster of 13 left Puerto Rico in 1917 to study at Boston. He has been there ever since. Starting his musical career as a piccolo player in the Fajardo band at the age of seven Professor Sanromá dropped the piccolo, one of the smallest of instruments, and turned to the piano because it could be made to sound almost as loud, and varied, as a whole band. Not until after he had been soloist with the Boston Symphony for several years did he return to his old home for a visit. This year he brought his piano with him so he could play in the plaza where more than 20 years ago he blew a piccolo.

World's Great Artists to Go on Air

★ ★ ★

New Programs Promise Much to Listeners; 'Sunday Night at Six' an Outstanding Bill

★ ★ ★

"Sunday Night at Six" may become the radio listeners' formula for the very best in air entertainment, when the Cadillac Concerts, a truly "caviar" series, come on the air Dec. 17 with a full hour weekly at 6 p. m., eastern time, over an NBC-WJZ network. Noted concert artists will be guest soloists and well-known conductors will take turns directing the Cadillac Concert Orchestra before the microphones in the NBC's new auditorium studio, the largest in the world, at Radio City.

Jascha Heifetz, violinist, and Bruno Walter, guest conductor of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, will inaugurate the series on Dec. 17 as soloist and guest conductor, respectively. Other conductors engaged for the series are Eugene Goossens, Artur Bodansky, Fritz Reiner, Eugene Ormandy, Artur Rodzinski, Walter Damrosch, Sir Henry Wood, Nikolai Sokoloff, Vladimir Golschmann, Ossip Gabrilowitsch and Tullio Serafin. Nathaniel Shilkret is in general charge of the orchestra.

Soloists who have been engaged in addition to Mr. Heifetz are Efrem Zimbalist and Yehudi Menuhin, violinists; Josef Hofmann, José Iturbi and Vladimir Horowitz, pianists, and the following vocalists, Rosa Ponselle, Lily Pons, Lotte Lehmann, Elizabeth Rethberg and Lucrezia Bori, Tito Schipa and Richard Bonelli.

★ ★ ★

Boston Symphony on Air

Russian recognition, though fairly new to the United States, may be rather "old hat" to musical Bostonians who have enjoyed a form of "Russian recognition" ever since Dr. Serge Koussevitzky came to American shores in 1924 to lead the Boston Symphony Orchestra. And now comes word that weekly concerts by the Boston Symphony will once again be radiocast this winter, beginning Dec. 23. This season is the fifty-third of the orchestra, the tenth year under Dr. Koussevitzky, and the second under radio auspices.

Fittingly enough, Dr. Koussevitzky has chosen an all-Rimsky-Korsakoff program for his first radio program, in which the chief item will probably be the "Schéhérazade" Suite. The concerts coming directly from Symphony Hall, Boston, will be heard complete over an NBC-WJZ network from 8:30 to 10:15 p. m., approximately, eastern time. On three Saturdays, Jan. 6, Feb. 3 and March 3, the concerts will not be radiocast as the orchestra will be on tour. The series will close March 31.

★ ★ ★

When a Plug Makes a Hole

While the music of the Philadelphia Orchestra, in its nightly 15-minute series over the Columbia network, is unquestionably in the best of taste, the advertising is not. Good judgment had the upper hand in the opening of the series but recently, in the middle of a Sibelius "Karelia" Suite, Norman Brokenshire broke in with an additional "plug" for the sponsor's product. When will these advertising agencies learn hands off!

Lest listeners forget, however, the Philadelphia Orchestra still has a few dates left in its Friday afternoon radiocast concert series. These concerts go on the Columbia network from the Academy of Music in Philadelphia at 2:30 p. m. The remaining dates are Dec. 15 and 22, Jan. 5 and 12, March 2, 9 and 16, April 2 (Easter Monday), 6, 20, and 27. Pitts Sanborn of the New York World-Telegram is commentator.

Mr. Stokowski, like Dr. Koussevitzky, has chosen to "recognize" Russia musically for on Dec. 15 he will conduct a concert of the more popular works of Rimsky-Korsakoff, Tchaikovsky and Ippolitov-Ivanov. Gliere's symphony, "Ilia Mouromets," occupies the first part of the program.

★ ★ ★

Metropolitan Opera "a la Mike"

As its holiday gift to the listening audience the National Broadcasting Company will once more sponsor the Metropolitan Opera. On Christmas, Dec. 25, the NBC will reopen the series with the children's annual, Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel," over its WEAF network. During the 14-week season of the Metropolitan listeners will hear several new productions as well as the standard favorites and revivals. Hanson's "Merry Mount," Taylor's "Peter Ibbetson," Gruenberg's "Emperor Jones," Strauss's "Elektra" and "Salome," and revivals of Donizetti's "Linda di Chamounix," Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," and Puccini's "Gianni Schicchi" are scheduled. The matinée cycle of the Wagner "Ring" operas will be repeated also. Each Saturday afternoon, beginning Dec. 30, the regular series will go on the air.

★ ★ ★

More of the Philharmonic

The New York Philharmonic-Symphony Society's concerts for Children and Young People will start their fourth season on the air under the direction of Ernest Schelling on Saturday, Dec. 16, from 11 a. m. to 12 noon, eastern time, over the Columbia network. Six concerts will be heard, on Dec. 16, Jan. 13 and 20, Feb. 10 and 17 and March 10.

Cruise Itinerary Omits Havana Call

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Bermuda—Signs that even Cuba's disorders are beginning to tell upon the island's trade come in an announcement from the Italian Line that two of the ships taking tourists from New York on a pleasure cruise round the West Indies during the Christmas-New Year season have changed their itineraries so as to omit Havana from the ports of call.

Bermuda is to benefit by Cuba's loss in the case of the Saturnia, which starting Dec. 22 will bring its company of tourists to the island, after calling at Nassau, in the Bahamas, Panama and Kingston, Jamaica's chief port.

The other vessels, the Roma, it is reported here, will give Panama the benefit of the revised schedule. Starting Dec. 24, she will call at Nassau, Panama, Kingston and Bermuda, extending the trip by about 1000 miles in consequence of the change.

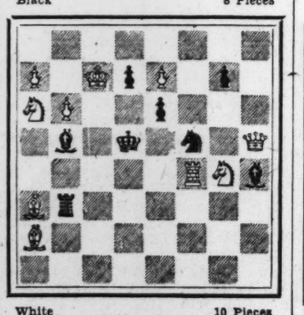
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1573

By N. Kovacs

Black 8 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

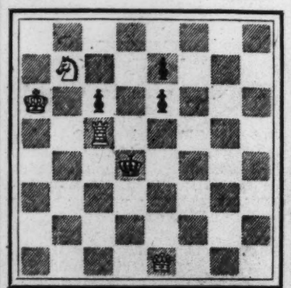
White to play and mate in two

(First prize, ex æquo with No. 1572, Gazette de Lausanne, 1932)

Problem No. 1574

By J. Scheel

Black 4 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

The composer is a noted Norwegian follower of the Bohemian school

Solutions to Problems

No. 1571. Kt-K2

No. 1572. 1. B-Kt3 threat
2. Q-Q8ch
1. ——— R-Q4 or B-Q4
2. Kt-K3

End-Game No. 177. White wins: 1 K-B6, Resigns. If 1 . . . K-Kt; 2 R-Kt7ch, K-R; 3 R-Kt7, Kt-Q3; 4 R-Q7, Kt-Kt4; 5 K-B7, R-KKt; 6 R-Q8! The Troitsky ending is solved by 1 P-Kt8(Q)ch, KxQ; 2 K-K6, K-R; 3 K-B7, P-K4; 4 B-Kt7 mate!

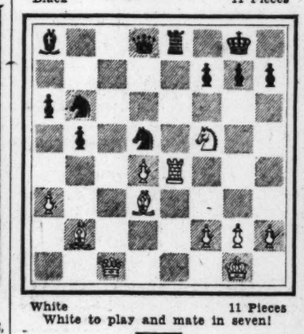
End-Games

The souvenir program of Horowitz's exhibition at Chicago, under the auspices of the active Illinois State Chess Association (which has 20 affiliated clubs!), contains the diagram, reproduced below, from the Horowitz-Kevitz game, New York, 1931. White announced mate in seven moves! At the conclusion of the exhibition, Mr. Horowitz gave the solution.

We are indebted to C. H. Beech, president of the Illinois State Chess Association, for the program.

End-Game No. 178

Black 11 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in seven!

Notes

It was our pleasure to watch the following game being played in the current Marshall Chess Club championship. We were greatly impressed by the uneasiness of the winner, who, although cool and collected enough when his clock was running and it was his turn to move, once having moved jumped up from his chair and paced the floor, occasionally watching other games in progress. His opponent, on the other hand, hardly left his seat during the four hours of play, and at the finish was very short of time. Toward the end of the game, when Fine had embarked on a combination, which we suspect took an unforseen turn, Fine was even more uneasy, being bothered in his thinking by incidental noises. But these comments are intended merely as background to a courageous and uninterrupted combinative effort of the Pillsbury, Marshall type, the kind of game that makes interesting playing-over.

Local readers will have a chance to see this youthful expert in action at the Boston City Club Dec. 16. Ajekhine rates his chess prowess very high. The game below is certainly in the grand manner and has the true master's touch.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Fine White	Grossman Black	Fine White	Grossman Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 P-B4	P-Kt3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	19 P-Kt4(f)	Q-Kt2
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	20 K-R	Kt-Kt2
4 B-Kt5	B-Kt5(a)	21 P-B5(g)	KPxP
5 P-K3	P-B3	22 KtPxP	KtxKP(h)
6 Q-Kt3	BxKtch	23 Q-R3	Kt-B3
7 PxB	QKt-Q2	24 B-B6	Kt-R4(i)
8 PxP	BPxP(b)	25 PxP	RPxP
9 B-Q3	Castles	26 Kt-B4	KtxB
10 Kt-K2	Q-R4	27 KtxKtP	K-Kt2
11 P-B3	P-QKt3	28 R-KKt	PxKt(j)
12 Castles	B-R3	29 RxPch	KxR
13 Q-B2	BxB	30 Q-K6	KtxQP
14 QxB	KR-B	31 R-KKtch	K-R3
15 B-B4(c)	P-QKt4(d)	32 Q-K3ch	K-R2
		33 Q-K7ch	K-R3
16 P-K4	R-B5(e)	34 Q-Kt7ch	Resigns
17 P-K5	Kt-K		

(a) Similar to the so-called Manhattan variation: 4 . . . QKt-Q2; 5 P-K3 or Kt-B3, B-Kt5, which is not very satisfactory for Black. Black's order of moves in the opening seems rather hit-or-miss.

(b) 8 . . . KPxP would give Black less trouble in developing his QB later on, and Black might then play for P-QKt3 and P-QB4.

(c) This has the master's touch, preparing P-K4 and also putting the B in a position to protect the QBP, if need arise.

(d) Black's attack centers on White's QBP, which is too well protected by the Kt. White's attack, on the other hand: P-K4 and K5 and a K-side P advance, is far more lasting, and almost impossible to divert.

(e) Had Black not played 15 . . . P-QKt4, 15 . . . PxP; 16 PxP, Q-R4, would be in order. But now 15 . . . PxP; 17 PxP leaves White with a dangerous open KB file.

(f) White's attack proceeds almost automatically. This attack is fundamental for it is structural, and must win. The secret of its success is, of course, White's pawn array, with its paralyzing grip on the center.

(g) As Pillsbury or Marshall might have played. The advance may be premature, but the complications favor the attacking player, and Fine is not afraid to attack, even when the attack may not "hold a draw in hand."

(h) Perhaps White overlooked this, though in any event the attack continues unchecked. If 22 . . . KtxBP, there might follow 23 RxKt, PxR; 24 R-KKtch, K-R; 25 QxP, Q-K3; 26 Q-R5, and if R-KKt; 27 RxRch, KxR; 28 Kt-B4, Q-K [Q-QB3; 29 Q-Kt5ch, K-R; 30 Q-Q8ch, K-Kt2; 31 Kt-R5ch, etc.); 29 P-K6, Kt-B (RxBP; 30 Q-Kt5ch, K-R; 31 Kt-R4!); 30 P-K7, Kt-Kt3; 31 KtxP, Q-R; 32 P-K8(Q)ch, QxQ; 33 Kt-B6ch, etc. The complications begun by White's twenty-first move almost defy analysis and uniformly favor White.

(i) White threatens 25 PxP, RPxP; 26 Q-R6.

(j) White threatens 29 Kt-B4ch, K-B; 30 QR-K.

Tartakower's only loss in the recent Paris tournament was at the hands of the young Hungarian, Lilienthal, whom he had defeated in a short match played at Paris in September. Tartakower, ever an experimenter with openings, here adopts the Vienna, and never really recovers from an ill-chosen opening move.

Vienna Game

Tartakower White	Lilienthal Black	Tartakower White	Lilienthal Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	20 Kt-K4	K-R(f)
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	21 Q-Kt	RxR
3 P-B4	P-Q4	22 RxR	Q-K
4 PxKP	KtxP	23 Q-Kt3	Q-R4ch
5 Q-B3(a)	P-KB4(b)	24 K-Kt	R-KB
6 P-Q3	KtxKt	25 RxRch	BxR
7 PxKt	P-Q5	26 Kt-Kt5	B-Kt
8 Q-B2(c)	PxP	27 P-K6(g)	P-KR3
9 P-Q4	B-K3	28 Kt-K4	BxP
10 B-Q3	B-K2	29 QxBP	Q-Kt5ch
11 Kt-K2	Castles	30 K-B2	Q-R5ch
12 Castles	Kt-B3	31 K-K3	Q-R6ch
13 B-K3(d)	Kt-Kt5	32 K-K2	B-Kt5ch
14 KtxP	KtxB	33 K-B2	Q-B6ch
15 PxKt	P-B5	34 K-Kt	Q-Q8ch
16 B-Q2	B-R5	35 K-B2	Q-KT6ch
17 P-Kt3	PxP	36 K-Kt	B-B6
18 Q-K3(e)	PxPch	37 Kt-B2	QxB
19 KxP	B-K2	38 Q-B7	Q-K8ch
			Resigns

(a) 5 Kt-B3 is also played. The text demands more critical play on Black's part, however.

(b) 5 . . . Kt-QB3; 6 B-Kt5, KtxKt is Black's alternative.

(c) 8 Q-Kt3 or B4 is less experimental than the text.

(d) Underestimating or overlooking Black's strong reply. 16 P-QR3, or Kt-B4, is preferable.

(e) White would last longer, with fewer chances, with 18 QxRch.

(f) Avoiding trouble on White's main avenue of possible attack.

(g) Making Black's task easier. White's attack is repulsed and Black's superior position and extra material must win.

U. S. Sugar Melt

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—The sugar melt of thirteen United States refiners from Jan. 1 to Dec. 2 totaled 3,530,000 long tons compared with 3,580,000 in the like period of last year. Deliveries amounted to 3,310,000 tons compared with 3,448,000 a year ago.

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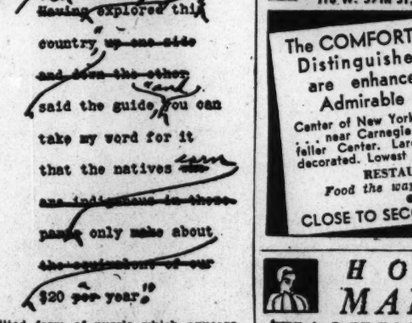
The Editor's Puzzle



(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

British Industries Have 'Shop Window'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Manufacturers and traders in Great Britain and the Empire have been provided with a permanent central "exhibition window," in British Industries House recently opened here.

The building has been arranged to provide a market center for the goods of the Empire. All types of manufacturers can rent floor space and offices, with the opportunity to show their goods in the most favorable surroundings and in the shopping center of the largest town in the Empire.

The six insurance companies behind the scheme, hope to make British Industries House into a marketing center where buyers from the world over will be drawn. It is declared that in carrying out their plans those behind the enterprise will be able "to improve the selling equipment of British Industry."

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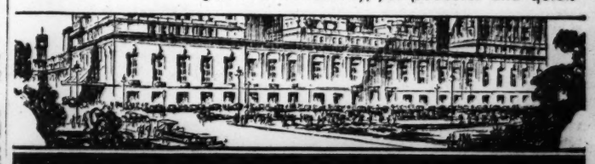

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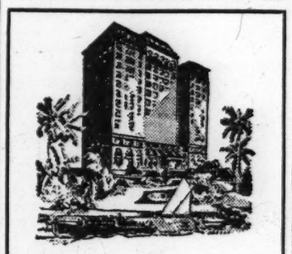

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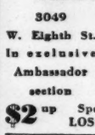
The Political Spotlight



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Friday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

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Spanish Revolt Pushing Nation Nearer Fascism

Home Office Uses Radio to Tell People Crisis Is Well in Hand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, Dec. 12—Official reassurance that the Spanish Government has the situation well in hand has served to reassure public opinion The Home Office repeatedly assured the country by radio that the wave of anarchy as a reaction to the Right swing in recent elections has been checked and conditions in all cities are again normal.

In certain districts of Catalonia and in the Provinces of Teruel and Huesca, clashes between rebels and armed forces continue, however. As Anarchists and Communists have declared a general strike throughout Spain and exercised coercion over workers belonging to the Socialist Union, the situation is still acute. The Government stated Sunday that it might have to declare martial law. The "state of alarm" existing at present does not authorize the Government to transfer jurisdiction from the civil courts.

The worst feature of the outbreak was the passenger train accident, when some 30 persons were killed and many more seriously hurt The explosion of a bomb caused the collapse of a bridge as the train was approaching Valencia. The most profound impression has been created throughout the country by this wanton outrage, the worst in the annals of Spanish Anarchistic crimes.

It is held that the effect of this tragedy upon the more moderate Labor elements who are still smarting under defeat at the recent elections will help to prevent the Socialists from joining Anarchists and Communists. Home Office secretaries just stated there is no foundation for misgiving in this direction. Socialist leaders are understood to have declared Anarchist outrages merely strengthen the position of the Right by playing into their hands. They ordered Socialist workers, whom Anarchists influenced to lay down their tools, to return to work immediately.

Except for an isolated attempt to bring about a rising of recruits and peasants in the Province of Badajoz, the army has so far shown no signs of disaffection. At Villaneuva de la Serena loyal troops ousted the few men who had barricaded themselves in a stone building after causing several casualties among the police.

Early Monday serious fighting still continued in Teruel where troops from Valencia were received by gun fire and hand grenades Military forces are guarding trains in Andalusia.

It is generally believed, however, that the revolution is over and this new protest of Anarchists against "parliamentarianism" will not create the intended effect. It might, however, bring Spain nearer to the Fascist movement leading to a dictatorship, which many are urging as the solution of the present difficult problem.

Taking Judges Out Of Politics Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

service and long-drawn-out selections of juries, and the wrangling of American criminal courts. It speaks for itself that these things are relatively unknown or much less serious in states where judicial tenure is permanent and secure."

Putting it in a nutshell, political election of judges tends to make referees out of magistrates, especially in big cities, and perpetuates red tape. Says the commission:

"It is expecting too much of a judge who is elected for a short term on a small salary, who loses his practice on taking office, and who will be confronted with the exigency of reëlection and campaigning therefor, to exert the needed authority at the probable expense of incurring unpopularity by so doing. . . . Experience everywhere has demonstrated the incompatibility of the administration of justice and politics."

Safeguards Sought For Peace Justices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 12—Safeguards against incompetent justices of the peace and referees serving in legally interpretative capacities will be sought at the forthcoming session of the Legislature in a bill by the Rochester Bar Association asking such officers be required to be members of the legal profession.

Placing squires and referees on par with jurists of the state bench, it was stressed by sponsors of the measure, should better serve the ends of justice, since often their duties require them "to be arbiters on construing statutes, and judges of the competency of evidence."

The measure, which also would effect referees in the State Motor Vehicle Department and the Workmen's Compensation Board calls for operation beginning Jan. 1, 1935.

Lumberjacks Jailed In Quebec Camp Clash

ROUYN, Que., Dec. 12 (AP)—Seventy-one strikers were taken to jail yesterday following a clash between police and strikers from nearby lumber camps, near this northern Quebec mining town. The strikers on picket duty to prevent return of lumberjacks to the reopened lumber camps of the Canadian International Pulp and Paper Company came to blows with police.

The Clerion district camps of the company were closed 10 days ago following labor unrest and 600 men trekked into Rouyn and Noranda, announcing their intention of forcing the company to reopen the camps. Strike leaders claimed wages were too low and sanitary conditions were unsatisfactory.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Stronger Bars Not Enough

When violence bursts forth inside prison walls as it did at Charlestown Sunday—violence sullen and unchastened—it calls attention to the slow progress made by society in character rehabilitation. The mere strengthening of bars and reënforcement of guards is as ancient as it is futile in the real mastery of this problem.

* * *

There is almost unprecedented clamor today from the Governor, from the Attorney General and from the man in the street, for the capture and imprisonment of law violators; and Society gnashes its teeth at the kidnaper, the racketeer and even takes the rope in its own hands.

Still Too Easy

Yet desperate "criminals," once caught, freely bargain for their liberty. And the problem refuses to be dissipated with the locking of cell doors. Punitive warfare on crime is not enough. He still conquers but half his foe, who conquers with force. And so unregenerate men captured by society tell the world by yammering, revolt or continued crime upon release, that its work is but half done.

* * *

Character rehabilitation through religion, education and the conquest of poverty outside prison walls, and humane and modern penal methods inside those walls, should accompany the present unbalanced war on crime.

* * *

All Too Apparent

It sometimes happens that a newspaper man trips over his outstanding virtue—his tendency to suspect more below the surface than appears on top. This virtue sends him sniffing around woodpiles and for rodents, and more often than not produces a real story or a helpful exposure in the Lincoln Steffens style. But sometimes it makes him fail where the naïve person would succeed.

* * *

When the Good Government Association went out of existence, all sniffing members of the newspaper fraternity ignored the published reasons and sought relics in the family closet. This writer was no exception, for he drew close to a certain gentleman "in the know" and whispered:

"What is the inside story about the Goo-Goos?"

Replied he: "Did it ever occur to you fellows that sometimes there is no inside story, that everything is on the surface, that the Goo-Goos folded up for the very reason they said they did, because such an association should not outlive its generation?"

We slunk out, without even sniffing at a man trying to bury himself in an ash can.

* * *

As We Wait Breathless

The district attorneys of the State have met in conference with Attorney-General Warner which resulted in a statement.

Point number one, worded about as placidly as a pastoral poem, suggested a revolution: "Let the entire code of criminal procedure be revised, to the end that the rights of the people be paramount to the rights of the individual."

That's all there was. Nothing more. After rolls of newsprint, scorched with the vitriolic invective of reformers, after all the roasting, incandescent, blazing, blistering vituperations of those crusaders who are moving everything in the effort to stem the crime wave, the district attorneys merely summon the millennium. Oh, well! . . .

* * *

This over, they applied their terse style to the possible increase in criminality. "So far as the records of criminal cases in the Superior Court serve as an index of the prevalence of crime, there is no trend toward increase of criminal activity in general over last year."

* * *

For the Crime Commission recommendations, they have not a word as yet. Some considerable embarrassment is thus avoided, as the report of the commission laid some very serious charges on their doorsteps, referring to their employees if not to themselves.

They do put out a little crime report of their own, however, whose economy of phraseology is of textbook quality. "There have been cases of robberies of banks and of pay rolls and of murders," they inform a breathless public, "which we cannot prosecute because the criminals have not been detected or arrested."

Federal Loans Dam Farm Foreclosures

(Continued from Page 1)

passed. The first step was to build up an appraisal force and to train them, and it isn't an easy task.

"The appraisal force has been built up until it now numbers practically 5000—an increase of about 25-fold. Applications are still coming in at the rate of 17,000 or 18,000 a week Appraisals are being made at the rate of about 30,000 a week.

Did Not "Size Job Up" Right

"None of us visualized the enormity of the problem. Almost everybody who had any contact with the work felt the volume of applications would diminish but it continued to increase for several months and we continued to raise our sights Finally we said, 'We will build an appraisal force that will handle this job currently by the first of December,' and we did it, very nearly except in one or two districts.

"We are eating into the backlog rapidly. We have not made nearly as good progress as we hoped to, but we are making progress and in most of the districts prior to Jan. 1 we will be current. We will be able to handle applications promptly after they do come in.

"There are pending in the banks in excess of about 325,000 applications at the present time. The banks are approving loans at an aggregate rate in excess of 35,000 a week. The money actually paid out during November was between $12,000,000 and $15,000,000 weekly.

"It is a big machine. There are delays involved; some of them are avoidable and some of them are not. During the early months of this year mortgage loans were closed at the rate of about $3,000,000 a month. In July the figure was almost up to $4,000,000. The machine hadn't gotten under way. In August loans totaled $7,000,000, in September, $13,000,000, in October, $29,000,000, and in November, about $58,000,000.

Making Real Progress

"I think it will be well over $75,000,000 this month for we are working through approvals in increasing numbers. We feel we are now making real progress but we are not resting on our oars.'

Filling in further details of the avalanche of applications that swept into the Government's hands, Mr. Goss remarked that no one could have foreseen it. "The applications are coming in as fast as ever," he said. "There seems to be no end."

Last week, however, the system appraised approximately 30,000 applications and received but 19,000, indicating, he said, that "we are well on top of the job."

"We closed an average of over 1200 loans per day last week," he continued, "and the progress of this avalanche of applications through these institutions indicates that we will shortly be closing double this number. While we deplore the delays which have occurred, nevertheless, it should be remembered that this is by far the greatest number of loans ever handled in the same length of time in the history of the nation.

"Prosperity cannot be brought about by lending money. Neither will these loans bring a return of normal commodity prices. Other forces must be brought into play to bring about these results. But we are accomplishing two very definite purposes.

Have Stopped Foreclosures

"First, we have practically stopped the wave of foreclosures and are holding the line while the other forces are being brought up to restore normal commodity prices, which are essential to complete recovery.

"Today we have some 75 or 80 people doing nothing else but caring for cases of farmers who are in danger of losing their farms, which are coming in at the rate of 300 or 400 a day. But we have stopped over 13,000 foreclosures and will be able to effect settlements in a large per cent of these cases.

"Second, we are laying the foundation for a coöperative credit system, designed to serve every credit need of agriculture for years to come."

High Liquor Tax Brings Menace Of Bootlegging

Washington's Legislators Find Pathway of Repeal Filled With Rocks

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—Members of Congress suddenly discovered yesterday that the repeal of prohibition has not solved the liquor problem.

Confronted by a score of new and complex questions on tax matters, Senators and Representatives in many cases for the first time opened their eyes to the fact that the end of the dry law by no means insures the knell of bootleggers, and that many complicating factors have suddenly arisen.

It was soon made evident that the hope for fat revenues from sale of intoxicants can be achieved only at the risk of stimulating the illegal distribution of alcoholic beverages through lawless channels.

Yesterday was the beginning of the first hearings on liquor taxation since the end of the prohibition era. The conference was a joint hearing of the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Finance Committee. For many years to come the same problems which were aired for the first time today will return to vex Congress, now that prohibition is no more.

In brief, the proposition put before the legislators was simple—shall the nation, now that the prohibition experiment is put aside, put as its next goal the acquisition of as big a liquor revenue as possible; or shall it make the extirpation of bootlegging and the promotion of temperance, its goal?

The first and only witness of the morning was Mr. Lovell H. Parker, chief of staff of the Joint Taxation Committee. Mr. Parker estimated that annual consumption of distilled liquor under the new dispensation will reach 140,000,000 gallons this year, and ultimately 200,000,000 gallons, as a normal figure. He estimated that the federal tax would probably amount to between $2 and $3 a gallon, depending on the will of Congress. The lower tax, on 140,000,000 gallons, would yield federal revenue to $280,000,000, and the higher rate, $420,000,000.

The old line drys who attended the meeting have not yet expressed themselves, but opinion seems divided, one group demanding higher taxation to prevent liquor consumption, and another, medium taxation to take the liquor trade out of illegal channels.

Large Liquor Imports Indicate Price Cuts

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—The arrival of two large shipments of liquor from abroad today indicated substantial drops in liquor and wine prices.

On board the liner S. S. Washington were about 14,600 cases of whisky. The Cameronia brought approximately 27,800 cases of Scotch whisky from Glasgow.

The first week-end of the "wet" era was a decorous, temperate one in New York City, authorities reported. There were but two arrests for drunkenness yesterday in Manhattan.

Maine Island Wants Ferry to Mainland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 12—Islesboro wants the State to chip in $40,000 to aid in the establishment of a ferry between that town and the mainland. A bill to charter such a ferry and a resolve to appropriate this money will be brought before the present special session of the Legislature.

The money which the State is asked to give would be used in the purchase of a suitable boat and the construction of terminals on the island and mainland. The charter provides that the ferry shall operate between Smith's Point on the island and Little Harbor in the town of Northport.

The town of Islesboro is given the right to take over the ferry at any time it desires and to have all the rights of the original owners in the matter of operation. The town also agrees that the ferry shall be operated for 10 years at least, if the State makes the appropriation.

Judge Denounces Lynching in Talk To Missouri Jury

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 12 (AP)—In a stern denunciation of lynch law, Circuit Judge J. V. Gaddy told a special grand jury yesterday that every person who was active in the mob that lynched Lloyd Warner, Negro youth, the night of Nov. 28 "is guilty of murder in the first degree." The jurist called upon the grand jury to return indictments.

"It is now necessary to punish the guilty members of that mob, if we are to protect ourselves against the danger of the mob" Judge Gaddy said.

"The danger of the mob lies in the letting down of individual responsibility," said the jurist. "It wasn't a desire to administer justice or prevent a recurrence of Warner's crime which sent the mob against the jail. It was hate, the same passion that engenders any murder."

Judge Gaddy commended Mr. W. O. Sawyers, assistant state attorney-general, for his diligence in directing the investigation and his courage, "especially since he is no stranger here, but a St. Joseph boy, dealing with a situation among people he knows and who know him." Mr. Sawyers has filed charges against five alleged leaders of the mob and their cases await action by the grand jury.

Boston Art Notes

Architect's Shop

Mr. Joseph Cicco is exhibitor at the Architect's Shop, 19 Bromfield Street. His water colors and pen and ink drawings exhibit a separate skill in each of these special fields.

The pen and ink drawings are made with care and calculation. Mr. Cicco does not work in the free-for-all manner; his craftsmanship is tidy, and wherever it is possible, it is given an effect of lacyness. The aquarelles are freer in character, although more meticulous than the work of the average painter. Shipping subjects dominate, gateways and street scenes enlarge the subject matter. Mr. Cicco is a painter of refinements.

Junior League

Miss Hazel Kimball is exhibiting crayon portraits at the Junior League, zero Marlborough Street.

The tendency seems common to portray in red crayon and chalk in a too gracious and saccharine manner. Miss Kimball is not given to such characterization. The types of her sitters are marked by their qualities, whether they are handsome or not. They do not all look alike. Too bad there are not more oils on view, for the one we saw at the Junior League looked very attractive.

Goodspeed's

At Goodspeed's Print Shop in Ashburton Place there is a miscellaneous display of prints by masters ancient and modern. We may see prints from Rembrandt and Lucas van Leyden down to Frank Benson. The impressions are all good and the favorable lighting in the gallery makes them more enjoyable.

D. A.

New York Utility Workers Denied Injunction Plea

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice Joseph M. Callahan yesterday denied the application of the Edison Employees' Equity Association for a temporary injunction restraining the New York Edison Company and the United Electric Light & Power Company from interfering with efforts to organize the association.

A temporary injunction to enjoin the two companies from taking a vote of the employees on the question of collective bargaining and the manner in which the employees might select representatives to bargain was also denied.

Women Ask Equality In All Americas

(Continued from Page 1)

cause what is done at Montevideo will affect the status of women everywhere."

The steering committee of the conference today was considering adjournment of the sessions on Dec. 24, as many foreign ministers and other delegation heads feel they cannot be present beyond that date. The conference, which began Dec. 3, convenes every four years.

The roll call on the fundamental of nonintervention, asking the conference to approve a policy against intervention, was ready today for formal drafting by a subcommission on the rights and duties of states.

The document will be presented tomorrow to the committee on international law, whose approval is necessary to enable the matter to reach the conference floor.

The document, principally backed by Cuba and Haiti, is in the form of a compact to be presented to every country. It is to be signed apart from the usual convention containing all the Pan-American Conference agreements to be initialed at the final session.

This compact embraces fundamentals of nonintervention, equality and personality of states, acquisition of territory, and the personality of the Pan-American recognition statement.

New Haven Plans To Air-Condition Cars

Air-conditioning of 142 of the New York, New Haven & Hartford's latest type steel cars so that they will be ready for passengers next summer, and for modernizing, refurnishing and repairing its other 900 steel passenger cars along with 300 multiple unit cars used regularly in the electrified territory between New Haven and New York, is announced by Mr. J. J. Pelley, president of the New Haven Railroad.

This work has been made possible by a loan of $3,500,000 to the company from the Public Works Administration. More than 700 men will receive employment immediately at the Readville repair shops.

Besides providing additional work in their own shops there will be the need of purchasing some $1,500,000 of materials in carrying on the work, thus increasing employment in other industries.

Airplane Plant Strike Ends at Bridgeport

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 12 (AP)—The strike at the Sikorsky Aviation Corporation factory ended yesterday as 86 employees returned to their posts without any change in the wage scale, after remaining out four weeks.

Mr. John J. Egan, secretary of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, announced wage conferences will be held after Jan. 15. The strike was called off after discussions last week between Mr. Frederick E. Nelson, general manager of the Sikorsky company, and Mr. William Thompson, president of the aircraft workers' union.

Brasted Made Chief Chaplain

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—Chaplain Alva J. Brasted was appointed by President Roosevelt yesterday to be chief of chaplains of the army with the rank of colonel for a term of four years, succeeding Chaplain Julian E. Yates, whose term expires Dec. 23.

May Enter Air Transport

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—Dow, Jones & Co. said today that the New York Central Railroad was making intensive studies into the question of entering the air transport business. Some quarters expect it to take the step next spring, and others put it two years away. Several plans are under discussion. One of them would be for the Central to buy a half interest in one of the companies already operating between here and Chicago.

Theaters

"One Sunday Afternoon"

James Hagan's play, "One Sunday Afternoon," entered last night at the Plymouth on what is announced to be the final week, not only of its Boston run but of its current tour. If the engagement actually ends Saturday night, the incident will be a reflection, not on the play, not on the production, but on the theater-going public. There is of course no obligation on anybody to go to a play if he doesn't care to. But here is one of the outstanding American plays of recent times, presented with an imaginative vitality rarely to be seen on the stage, with a ten-months run behind it in New York—going begging in Boston.

It is difficult to understand the public indifference to this production. The most likely explanation seems to be that the film of the same title, having reached Boston first, has killed the play. It is a pity the public cannot realize that a film is not a play, least of all in this instance. True, the film was "based" on the play. But it resembles the play about as much as "Charley's Aunt" resembles "The Lower Depths." It is not merely that a film is necessarily inferior to a stage play; in this case the photoplay producers did not even make a good bluff at imitating the play. They missed the opportunity of even making a good film of it.

Sitting before the play again last night (for the third time) one was more than ever impressed with its dramatic power, its poetic beauty and its faithfulness to life. There was no indication that the actors knew they were playing to a small house and that the end was probably near. The performance pulsed with life, and the audience rose to it warmly.

It is possible that even now the play may continue—if Bostonians in sufficient numbers become aware of its quality and give a practical manifestation of interest within the next few days. They will have few opportunities this winter to get as good a value in the theater. "One Sunday Afternoon" is a play that no one who cares for dramatic art can afford not to see.

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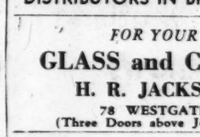
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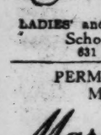
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Frilled and Welted, for 3-Piece Suite, in heavy quality Linen-finish, Cretonne, Stuart Period design. Fawn, Green and Cream Grounds. A thoroughly dependable cloth
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Established 101 Years

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Large selection in Art Silk, Marocain and Satin.
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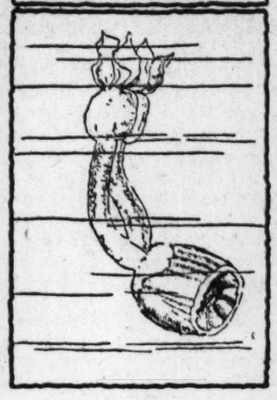
Daily Features

All Nature



Barnacles

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BARNACLES and seaweeds are more numerous than any other form of marine life along the sea coast. Rocky places, especially, seem to be decorated with more than their share; and frequently we find barnacles growing on barnacles. Such is the case in the illustration above, showing tubular whale barnacles growing on a smaller barrel-shaped ivory barnacle.

The most common form of barnacle is the acorn shell type, found in tens of thousands on spray-blown or partly submerged rocks. Despite its shyness at revealing its true nature, this little fellow with its head fastened against the rock is a true crustacean. Like the crab, shrimp, lobster, and ten thousand other similar creatures, it has legs to "kick" food into its mouth, and a crusty shell in which most of its body is contained.

At one time barnacles were classed with oysters and clams and other molluscs, but in 1829 Vaughan Thompson pointed out that they had appendages and habits which proved their relationship with crustaceans.

Before the life history of barnacles was well known, all sorts of rumors and false stories were circulated. For instance, one type was known as a "goose" barnacle, and the tradition was that geese were hatched from the shells One book of the sixteenth century even described pictorially how young geese fell from the shells and learned to swim! But the truth about barnacles is strange enough. In their early life they do not resemble the adults. They have a crusty outer skeleton, and when first hatched from the egg they are free swimming, have one eye, and three pairs of legs. Later they become fastened to rocks or shells by their antennæ, which develop into suckers. There they must spend the rest of their days.

VOCATIONS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

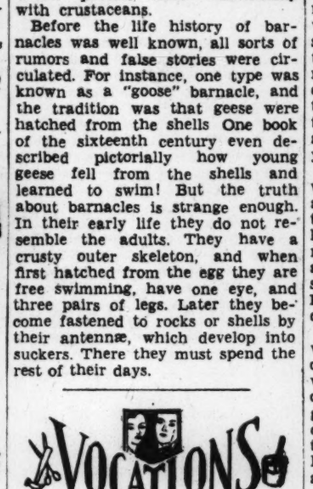
Rubber Toys

FROM discarded inner tubes a girl makes clever rubber cats and dogs. She lays the pattern on the old tube, cuts the pieces, and blanket-stiches them together. She makes button eyes, and from the tube she cuts whiskers of thin strips; then she embroiders the mouth with a few stitches. These toys are washable and "chewable," so they make fine gifts for small children. The Christmas season is bringing her many orders. M. C. R.

Tea Towels

ONE woman with a keen sense of household values went to one of the large bakeries and bargained for all the empty flour and sugar sacks. These she carefully soaked in a solution that removed all lettering, and then she hemmed them neatly into towels. She placed these ready-to-use tea towels on sale in the bakery and in her own home. M. D. S.

Junior Cross-Word No. 52



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Small bird allied to the crows.
3—Slight taste.
5—To be bound in duty.
6—Contest.
10—To gain by labor.
12—Not (prefix).
13—Enclosure for birds or beasts.
14—Except.
15—Pitcher.
17—Myself.
18—Broken coat of grain.
19—White juice of plants.
21—Notions.
22—Moist.
23—Turf.

Down

1—Eighteenth book of the Bible.
2—Belonging to you.
3—Male deer.
4—A peg.
6—State north of Arizona (abbr.).
7—Warmth.
9—Workman employed to oil machinery.
11—Revolt.
13—Mongrel dog.
14—To curve.
16—Remains.
17—To discover the absence of.
18—Rounded part of a ship forward.
19—Parent.
20—Kind of leather.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

The Children's Corner

Bobbie, Our Deer Playmate

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DADDY picked up our little fawn "Bobbie" about ten years ago, during the forest fire that burned over the great area south and east of White Fish Lake. When found he was perhaps only a day or two old and was so overcome by the dense smoke that he lay for hours without making a move. When enough of the smoke was cleared off so that he could breathe freely, he seemed none the worse for his experience and, being so young, possibly did not miss his mother.

We fed him from a bottle until he was old enough to drink from a pan, and browse for himself. He drank from four to six quarts of milk daily. He was never confined and at night roamed the woods with other deer, as we found their footprints about the place. He would always come at our call, if within hearing distance. During hunting season we sewed a red flannel the full length of his neck, and hunters told of seeing him many miles from home. He always went with daddy and mother for their afternoon walk. This was not always taken at the same hour, yet "Bobbie" was always at hand, waiting for them somewhere between home and the woods. During the year we had him he never failed to come to the house for his milk.

He was very friendly with our big police dog, and the two had many merry romps and races. He was most attached to us children, and when we came outdoors to play he would frisk around like a happy puppy. He spent a great deal of time in the house with the family, free to come and go as a dog would. He might be found curled up on a rug or, whenever he could steal a chance, loved to sleep on the beds, a trick for which he was spanked many times. He seemed to understand as well as any dog what he should and shouldn't do about the house.

Each evening when he came to the house, he would stand outside the door and bleat. If we did not let him in immediately, he would stand up and knock in no very gentle manner. His evening program never varied: after being petted and scratched by the older members of the family, he would go into the nursery, curl up on the rug between our beds and there would stay until the family was ready to retire. Sometimes he was very loathe to leave and would lie there yawning and yawning.

Occasionally mother or daddy would not have the heart to insist, and would leave him. Whenever they did this, without an exception, he would go into their room at 10 minutes of two in the morning, and ask to be let out. The time was the same always, almost to the minute. Perhaps that is the time the other deer came and called him.

Then, at seven each morning, we would invariably see him coming out of the woods somewhere. He would come directly to the back door and, upon being let in, would go directly to the nursery. If the door was closed, he would stand there and cry until it was opened for him; then he would go in, nose around the sleeping children, and return to the living rooms where were the rest of the family.

One morning he was very restless, walking through the rooms and occasionally crying. Mother was busy getting breakfast, and after looking to see that the nursery door was open, paid no more attention to him. Finally, however, his distress was so noticeable that she and daddy wondered what could be bothering him.

Then an idea suggested itself. Mother went to another bedroom door which was closed, and quietly opened it without saying anything to Bobbie (we always talked to him just as we did to our dogs). He immediately went in and there found the youngest of the children sleeping—she had been moved during the night. He came out and lay down contentedly then, having accounted for all his loved ones.

When we went camping up on Seven Mile Lake for two weeks, we couldn't leave Bobbie, so we took him into the car—and fawn, dog and the family went camping! As at home, he was free to roam the woods, but showed no desire to leave us. He played on the sands and went swimming, took hikes, or whatever the family did.

Just a year after he came to us he left us. After waiting around all afternoon for daddy and mother to take their walk, which they failed to do that day, he started out alone and never came back. Knowing where he went and the people in that locality (who were given to killing creatures of the forest), there is no doubt as to what happened to him.

This experience will always remain one of the very precious treasures of our childhood. J. C.

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Water for Time

The ancient Egyptians kept fairly accurate time with water clocks. These clocks were in general use up to the eighteenth century.

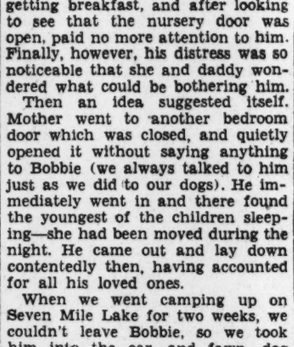
Match

The orginal patent for a friction match with a phosphorus head was issued in 1836 to Alonzo Phillips.

U. S. Power

United States factories use more than 25,000,000 horsepower daily.

Worth Knowing



THE 542-MILE STRETCH BETWEEN EL PASO AND FT. WORTH IS THE LONGEST NON-STOP AIRMAIL FLIGHT IN THE UNITED STATES

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

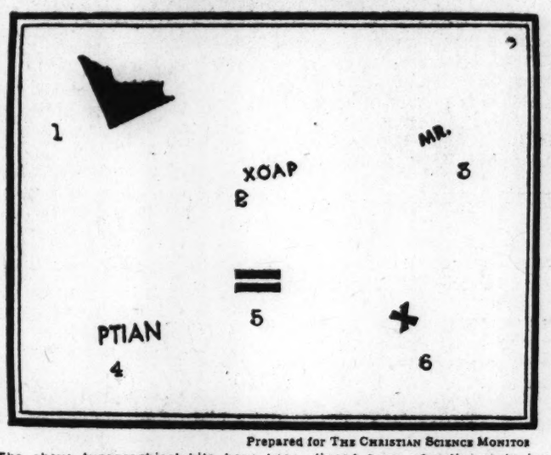
The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

LET every man be hardest upon his own faults
And tenderest to his enemy's; thus shall he walk secure.

—DON SEM TOR

Ad-O-Grams



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Members of families are invited to compete to see which one can identify them all first.

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone.)

The founder of the New York Sun, Ben Day, learned the printer's trade on the Springfield Republican, under Samuel Bowles Sr., into whose office he went in 1824.

Ben Day was editor, publisher, owner, pressman, circulation manager and reporter for the first issue of the Sun. He worked all night on the first edition, which appeared on Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1833.

In "The Story of The Sun," Frank M. O'Brien says: "Compared with the first Sun, the present newspaper is about 40 times larger."

On Sept. 3, 1933, the New York Sun celebrated its centenary by a special edition, radiocasts, etc.

Only five of the first issues of the Sun are said to exist. One of these is in the New York Public Library.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

195

Having explored thie
country up one side
and down the other
said the guide you can
take my word for it
that the natives who
are indigenous in these
parts only make about
the equivalent of our
$20 per year

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

In Lighter Vein

Correct

James was having a hard time centering his attention on the discussion of carbohydrates, proteins, and fats. Noticing the lack of attention, the teacher asked: "James, what three foods are essential to man's physical welfare?"

"Breakfast, dinner, and supper," answered the boy.

—Pearsons

"'Ere, just move along there. If everybody in the world was to stand in one place, 'ow would all the rest get past?"

Only a Month Old

Friendly Golfer (to player searching for lost ball): "What sort of ball was it?"

Caddie (butting in): "A bran' new one—never been properly 'it yet!"—*Bystander.*

Electricity's Triumph

Mr.: "When I read about some of these wonderful inventions in electricity it makes me think a little."

Mrs.: "Yes; isn't it wonderful what electricity can do?"—*Dallas (Wis.) Church Visitor.*

Honors Even

The street-corner orator had been called on to answer more questions than he expected, and he was becoming rather muddled.

"Tell them all you know," shouted a heckler during an awkward pause. "It won't take you long."

"I'll tell them all we both know," replied the orator, "and it won't take me any longer!"—*Children's Newspaper.*

Proof

"How did your article on perpetual motion turn out?"

"Oh, it was a great success," said the author. "Every time I sent it out it came back to me."—*Leeds Mercury.*

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: In some small towns the needy who come for government meat are so numerous they can't find parking space.

Detroit Free Press: Times are picking up when you don't care if the grocer sees you paying for gas.

Arkansas Gazette: South American horticulturist claims to be able to grow pepper of any desired calorific capacity. Perhaps by some thermostat attachment.

London Opinion: "In the larger stores," says a writer, "a woman can purchase every possible type of raiment." As he examines the bill, her husband often feels convinced that that is just what she has done.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Possessive case of "Jesus" (R. D. N.)—The inquirer writes:

Is it permissable to pronounce "Jesus'" (possessive case) with the long u? If not, is there any such form as "Jesu's"? I once heard a speaker pronounce a word this way, and the point has arisen again.

The possessive form "Jesus'" is pronounced exactly as if there were no apostrophe. An apostrophe has no sound value.

"Jesu" is a rare poetical form, and is sounded *Je'-su* (*e* long, *u* as in unite). Although used principally as a vocative, it can take the genitive inflection. Another familiar pronunciation is *Yay'-soo*. But neither of these is suitable for prose.

Mesdames (Mrs. B. M. G.)—This is the plural of "madame" (sounded preferably *ma-dam'*) (first *a* as in *sofa*, second as in *ask*; secondary stress on first syllable); it (the plural) is pronounced *may-dam'* (first *a* long, second as in *ask*; secondary stress on first syllable).

Salon (Mrs. B. M. G.)—This word, which designates an apartment for the formal reception of guests or for the exhibition of works of art, retains its French pronunciation, *sa-lauN'* (*a* as in *ask*, *N* as in French *bon*; secondary stress on first syllable).

Sabotage (Mrs. B. M. G.)— This word is applied to the malicious waste of an employer's property by workmen, or to their obstruction of his regular process of production. The pronounciation is French, *sa-botazh'* both *a's* as in *ask*, *o* as in *obey*; secondary stress on first and second syllables).

Alumni (Mrs. B. M. G.)—The plural form of "alumnus" is sounded *a-lum'-ni* (*a* as in *sofa*, *u* short, *i* long). The plural form of "alumna" is "alumnæ"—sounded *a-lum'-ne*.

Illinois (Mrs. B. M. G.)—Preferable *Il-ih-noi'* (secondary stress on first syllable). "Illini," applied to students at the University of Illinois, is pronounced *Il'-ih-ni*.

Pince-nez (Mrs. B. M. G.)—French word applied to eyeglasses kept on by "pinching nose"; sounded *paNs-nay'* (first *a* short, *N* as in French *bon*, second *a* long; secondary stress on first syllable).

Hawaii (Mrs. B. M. G.)—*Hah-wi'-e* (*a* as in *arm*, *i* and *e* long).

What They Say

Omnipotence

"Years ago people feared that the teachings of science and religion would clash, but now a complete harmony exists between the two. Both teach that Mind is the greatest power in the world."—*The Rev. Enoch Thomas.*

A Definite Goal

"The work done by the CCC boys can in no way be characterized as a hit-or-miss undertaking. It constitutes definite progress toward the consummation of the national plan for American forestry."—*Evan W. Kelly, regional forester.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Just Resting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

A BUSINESS woman who lived in a residence hotel was much perturbed to learn one day that her maid, who had become gratifyingly punctilious in respecting her somewhat pronounced idiosyncrasies, was about to be displaced. She immediately became apprehensive as to who and what the successor might be.

When the new maid arrived, there was a quiet explanation of what was expected—followed by an eager assurance of a desire to follow instructions.

It very soon became evident to the guest that this was a totally unfamiliar vocation for the worker. Little by little the story was told. She had been suddenly thrown upon her own resources. Untrained as she was, this seemed her only recourse; and she was valiantly attempting in this manner to support her two young daughters and herself.

In an incredibly short time there was a friendly association established. Presently the business woman began to make it a point to pass on practical wearing apparel which, although still in good condition, was no longer desirable for her personal use. This, the maid frequently referred to as her "shower of blessing."

One day as she entered the room she discovered her guest friend busily segregating dresses, shoes, and hose, all of which she casually ascertained were in need of some minor repairs. Although she made no comment it was decided that this was her opportunity.

A few evenings later the guest was more than surprised to find that, in each instance, the proverbial "stitch in time" had been taken. Hooks and eyes had been refastened; shoes revealed well-secured buttons and buckles; while hose had been neatly mended and returned to their ready-to-wear compartment.

For a moment the guest was bewildered. Someone, she decided, had transformed herself into the personification of thoughtfulness. When questioned, the maid readily admitted that she had done the work. Asked why she had attempted so much in addition to her already arduous duties, she hastily replied that it was merely a gesture of appreciation for the many kindnesses extended to her.

"But," she added quickly, "it was nothing, really. I just did it while I was resting."

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

LET 'EM EAT CAKE
A SEQUEL TO "OF THEE I SING"
WILLIAM GAXTON LOIS MORAN VICTOR MOORE
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45 St. Mats. Wed., Sat.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEO. M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52 St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30
MATS. THURS. AND SAT., 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
With OSGOOD PERKINS and JUNE WALKER
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th STREET
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:40

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play
MARY OF SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES, PHILIP MERIVALE, HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN THEA., 52d Street, West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:35. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. 2:35

BOSTON
PLYMOUTH Last Week
TREMENDOUS HIT
'One Sunday Afternoon'
With Original N. Y. Cast
Direction of Lee Ephraim

TREMONT TEMPLE Twice Daily 2:15 and 8:15
SWEDEN LAND OF THE VIKINGS
in Natural Color with Narrative and Music
Seats 40c, 50c, 75c Includes Tax

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50¢ We have spent 34 years in making friends. A visit here will show why. LUNCHEON 6 COURSE
147 WEST 43 ST Rosoff's 152 WEST 44 ST
7 COURSE DINNER While we are right at Times Square our restaurant offers unusual restfulness. 75¢

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Pure Food—tastily prepared by American housewives and sold at reasonable prices.
80 Nassau Street
11 A. M.-2:30 P. M.

Jane Davis
145 WEST 55TH STREET
Luncheon 11:30 to 3
Dinner 5:30 to 8
Circle 7-0176

Susan Prince
LUNCHEON 50c-75c DINNER 85c-$1
908 LEXINGTON AVENUE
(Between 62nd and 63rd Sts.)
Rhinelander 4-7834

A quiet rendezvous.
Luncheon 50c-75c Dinner 75c-$1
Yama Tea Room, Inc.
47 EAST 49th STREET
Bet. Park and Madison Aves
NEW YORK CITY
2nd Winkenbach 2-2949
Open Sundays

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Open 10:30 to 8:30 Regent 3189 Sundays 3 to 7 Victoria 2628

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Cakes and pastry. Good food.
Efficient Services

For Best Home Cooking Visit
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear".* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Roosevelt and Sound Money

CONTROVERSY over American monetary policy has taken a highly encouraging turn in the last few days. The hurling of epithets has largely ceased. Much of the talk about an "honest dollar" is still dishonest, because it implies that only a deflated dollar has any integrity. And there are still too many demagogic attempts to scare all the little pigs in the Corn Belt with a fearsome picture of the big, bad wolf of Wall Street. But for the most part the debate has been lifted into the realms of reason.

Principally, the improvement has come from the sound money people, because they had been most excited. Temperate statements like the resolution of the National Manufacturers' Association merely asking President Roosevelt to stabilize the dollar on a gold basis just as soon as he thinks it safe are far better than diatribes against "inflation." The informative and judicious articles written by Professor Sprague since his resignation as Treasury adviser will help to find the right course much quicker than will all the boloney about a "boloney dollar."

Not only has there been a better tone to discussion; there has been better understanding. Critics of the Administration have learned at least four important things:

1. That they have no alternative program on which half a dozen schools of sound-money advocates can unite. The plan which has drawn most attention, the program offered by Mr. James P. Warburg in answer to Senator Borah's challenge, while opposing a commodity dollar, yet offers no figure for revaluation and declares against a return to the gold standard as we have known it.

2. That the President is not only a sound-money man himself, but that his much-criticized adviser, Professor Warren, is a gold man. And now it is disclosed that the Administration has twice made tentative advances to Great Britain for currency stabilization. The fact that London has held back partly because it is uneasy about American policy for control of the dollar does not greatly lessen the amount of wind this information takes out of the sails of Mr. Roosevelt's critics. For the whole story tends to show that he is striving to solve the difficult riddle of when to stabilize.

3. That in the present political situation the President stands as the surest bulwark against wild inflation. Only his strategy in obtaining power over the currency from Congress last spring halted the silver and greenback movements that were then rampant. And the Congress which is almost upon us is of a definitely greenish-silver cast.

4. That captious criticism and emotion-stirring propaganda are boomerangs against really sound money. This has been insufficiently understood so far, but it is becoming increasingly clear that inflationist fires are only fed by an unreasoning insistence upon continued deflation which offers no compromise and no hope to those who see some measure of reflation as necessary and just. Not only are those who suffer worst from deflation exasperated by such unfairness; moderate opinion is alienated.

It is natural that there should be efforts to forestall a stampede into inflation. It is right that the dangers should be portrayed. Pictures of the harm wrought in France and Germany by orgies of inflation after the war have their uses. There is much value in showing how inflation would hurt the wage earner and the widow dependent on meager investments. But it is entirely wrong to imply that the United States already has any dangerous or unjust degree of inflation. The 1932 dollar was worth $1.60 to $1.70 as compared with the dollar of 1926, both being measured in the terms of what they would buy.

Today the dollar is still worth about $1.50 in the domestic market. And there is at least as much oppression and as much dishonesty in this present dollar as there would be in one inflated to be worth only 75 cents. It is true that nearly every citizen is today a creditor to some extent. It may be useful to point that out, but it is not useful to point it out in a manner which assumes that creditors do not still have much the better of the dollar's favoritism unless they are to a greater extent debtors.

Those who warn about "debasing" the currency would do well to take account of these things and to recognize that the dollar is far from debased today. It is well to defend sound money, but the soundest money is the fairest money, the money which brings the greatest justice to creditor and debtor, to buyer and seller alike, for only then does money best perform its function of facilitating exchange of goods. Less concern about any prospective dishonesty of the dollar and more interest in efforts to correct its present dishonesty would greatly help to head off any real inflation.

The truth is that much of the energy expended in shouting for sound money would be better used in determining what is sound money in the sense of what is fair money, and then in study of how to bring the dollar to that level and maintain it there. If those who wish to avoid unsound money will recognize what the President is doing in this direction and aid him, they will achieve more than most of them are now doing to insure the soundness and honesty of the dollar.

Piecemeal Peacemaking

DESPITE fluctuations and failures there has undoubtedly been, since the war, a determined attempt to set on foot a collective system of negotiations. That has been the chief characteristic of the last fifteen years.

Often the method was momentarily abandoned by this or that nation. There were particular groups formed inside the larger groups. There were understandings which were definitely directed against one or more countries. Yet, with all its imperfections, the period has been one of collective discussion and accords.

It was bound to be so, for during the war there was a tremendous union of nations engaged in a common cause. Thus the Peace Conference could not be confined to a few principal powers. The League of Nations was established and it has dominated world diplomacy. Its influence has been felt even in those countries which stood nominally outside.

Now this collective system appears to be menaced. Not only have certain countries withdrawn from the League because their policy has been challenged or their aspirations have not been fulfilled, but other nations are perpetually hinting at the possibility of withdrawal. These incidents are merely symptoms of a new movement which should be carefully watched. There is a tendency to break away from the whole conception of collective conversations.

Poland, for example, which has always been careful to remain by the side of France in negotiations, and to range itself with the Little Entente, and to keep within the framework of the League of Nations, is now disposed to assert its independence and to enter into direct agreements with Germany. The Four-Power Pact, though it retained the idea of collective diplomacy, narrowly restricted it.

These are only the outstanding examples of an undoubted swing toward a more autarchic diplomacy. Whether temporary benefits can thus be obtained is still open to speculation. Possibly difficult problems which have resulted in deadlocks can thus be segregated. If two nations can effect a rapprochement by the old orthodox diplomatic channels it would be foolish to discourage them. Thereafter, it may be easier to return to the collective system.

Yet there is much which raises doubts. In England, at the present time, as well as in America, there are voices which counsel a complete retirement from continental affairs. Their object is entirely pacific. It is believed that if such countries as England make it known that they decline to be drawn into a new war the prospects of peace will be improved. Is this proposition sound? History does not appear to afford arguments in its favor. On the contrary, the French assert that even in 1914 war might possibly have been averted if it had been made clear to Germany and to its allies that the British attitude would not be one of abstention. The French contention has merely a theoretical value, but in the circumstances of today it would be regrettable were the impression to be produced of British—and even American—aloofness.

President Wilson was supremely right when he declared there could be no neutrals in another war. Every nation is interested, in the most vital and inescapable manner, in the perpetuation of peace. And that interest cannot be satisfied by looking on at the tentative arrangements entered into by others. Mr. J. A. Spender has put the case well in saying, "The only way for us to keep out of war is to prevent war—which means to coöperate with our neighbors in upholding the League of Nations and to be faithful to our promises to resist aggressors and war makers."

Nothing could be more obvious. While it would be invidious to interfere with experimental negotiations which go outside the conception of collective diplomacy, we should always remember that, despite the checks and the disillusions of many attempts which have been made in the past fifteen years, the world has become so essentially one that nothing short of universal efforts will suffice to establish and maintain genuine peace among the nations.

California's Climate Factory

WHEN the savants of an institution linked with study of the cosmic ray come down to earth, their findings in the lower altitudes may upset long-held terrestrial theory. For example, Irving P. Krick, meteorologist for the Guggenheim Laboratory of Aeronautics at California Institute of Technology, who has done much to modernize methods of weather forecasting for air travel, plucks a laurel from the brow of the broad Pacific and bestows it upon a narrow, twelve-mile mountain passage, until now a stranger to fame. To Cajun Pass, near San Bernardino, and not to the Japanese current, belongs, according to his findings, reported in a paper written for a scientific publication, the full credit for providing southern California with mild winters.

Whatever of disappointment or chagrin Californians may feel that their weather, instead of being a spice-laden importation from the Orient, is a homemade product, should be tempered by the fact that nature has located this newly discovered weather factory at their very door. Professor Krick's description enables the layman to visualize it as a Gargantuan chute through which ordinary air passes, to emerge as climate. It is a natural heating plant, according to his explanation, because it is the only outlet for vagrant desert air currents along the entire San Bernardino mountain range.

Nor is it a mere highway for currents of hot desert air. The air, entering the chute on the barren side of the range, at an altitude of 4000 feet, is cold. By the time it has reached the coastal end of the chute, at the 1700-foot level, it has, by the velocity of its descent and the struggle to win through the narrow canyon, generated its own warmth. If the journey be of unusual violence, it may emerge as a "Santa Ana," the regional designation for a mild sirocco. Meteorological tests during one of these hot winds reveal air as gaining twenty-seven points in temperature and losing twenty-six points in humidity during the trip through the canyon.

But this discovery that southern California's winter heating system is of the warm-air type instead of a hot-water plant does not relieve the Pacific Ocean of all climate responsibility. Nature has seen to it that the Cajun Pass furnace does not operate out of season, and in the late spring the cooling sea breezes take over the task of regulating the temperature. And, of course, the sandy beaches and the blue-green waters stretching to the horizon will continue to provide a winter "atmosphere" of a sort that Cajun Pass can never hope to duplicate.

Bilingual Guatemalan Police

GUATEMALA city's police head has introduced a novel experiment in training and educating his officers. These custodians of public order and purveyors of information have been taught civics and other subjects in the English language. The purpose of this is to increase their usefulness in two directions; to make them better citizens and more intelligent in regard to their duties as public servants, and to teach them the language of American and English tourists who may ask for information regarding addresses, hotels, places of amusement and so forth.

Recently an examination was held at a busy traffic corner. Members of the faculty and prominent American business men tested the linguistic ability of the Guatemalan policemen and apparently were quite satisfied with the results. To pass an examination in English while directing traffic is no mean achievement and speaks well for the talents and training of the men who preserve order and direct the traffic in the Central American republic.

Guatemala is not the only Latin-American nation which has had to cope with the problem of foreigners who do not speak Spanish or Portuguese. In Buenos Aires a section of the efficient police force of that city was chosen to serve as interpreters. On the sleeves of the uniforms of these policeman are flags of the nations whose language these policemen speak. Not only has this been a great service to foreigners in the city but it has brought out a fact which has amazed many visitors to the Argentine Republic. Many of these policemen speak not only two languages, but many more, and their sleeves covered with flags look like the bedecked and beribboned tunic of a hero of many wars.

This is a thoughtful service other nations with many foreign visitors might imitate as being a very practical form of internationalism.

The Casual Day

A Rhyme in Time

Ten hardy shoppers stood in a line;
One missed a bundle, then there were nine.
Nine hurried shoppers simply had to wait;
One spied an empty chair, then there were eight.
Eight anxious shoppers said, "One clerk to eleven!"
One said, "I'll just send cards." Then there were seven.
Seven (You can write this line with tricks, wicks or bricks,
I'll just pass it over and get right down to six).
Six determined shoppers—would they all survive?
One saw waiting Husband's face. Then there were five.
Five struggling shoppers started to implore;
One had been a salesgirl, too. That left only four.
Four tired shoppers hung on wearily;
One said "I've lost my list!" That left three.
Three discouraged shoppers said "Whatever can we do?"
One cried "There's a floorman!" Then there were two.
Two remaining shoppers: The tale is nearly done,
Just time to catch a train leaves us only one.
One surviving shopper heard the salesgirl say
"Now, my dear, I'll wait on you," and simply swooned away.

R. D. S.

Rewards of Repeal

Seven Americans who, in the opinion of the bartenders of Boston, have done most to bring about repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, last night were given the greatest honor the Bartenders' Union can bestow—honorary membership in the Union.—*Boston Herald.*

* * *

Three among the seven are: Alfred E. Smith, whose next highest honor—outside of holding public office—is an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, who also has the honor to be president of Columbia University. Governor Ely of Massachusetts, who also has had other dignities conferred on him.

* * *

In making these men eligible for the Order of the Apron, the bartenders have gone the limit to show their gratitude. And at least seven Americans who have been working their way up through governorships, college presidencies and other such stepping stones, at last find their efforts crowned with a bottle cap.

* * *

As D. M. R. points out, the bartenders may have been hasty. But perhaps they could withdraw the honors should the recipients fail the cause of the saloon.

The way of the coach of an unwinning college football team is hard. Dartmouth and Yale seem quite convinced that a coach by any other name would have spelled less defeat this season on the gridiron. By the way, did you ever hear of the leading actor who, when the play makes a hit, grabs all the credit for himself, and when it's a flop, says the play was "rotten"?

"Heavy, but 'Dignified,' Drinking," reads a sub headline in a Boston newspaper. In the same paper is printed "Today's Sober Motoring Hint." It reads, if you want to drive, don't drink. If you want to drink, don't drive.

* * *

A little pamphlet on "How to remain dignified though drunk" should have a ready sale among wet motorists. They could keep a copy in their pockets with their motor licenses to hand out to those who failed to jump quick enough. Victims of drinking drivers would immediately be consoled if they understood that the heavy imbiber at the wheel was quite dignified.

Archibald Discovers America

VI

AN OBSERVANT and possibly cynical Californian once said: "During your first two years' residence don't believe anything anybody says about Los Angeles; after two years' residence don't believe anything you say yourself." From this it would seem that the fondness for the "City of the Angels" is, like the eating of olives, an acquired taste and, judging from the rapid increase in population, the taste is acquired fairly quickly.

Without doubt, Los Angeles is one of the wonders of this great Republic. I say this although the "acquired taste" has not yet been acquired by me, and I am still wondering at people who say they would not live anywhere else in the world. Archibald and I were talking to such a one the other day. She is a wealthy lady with a beautiful house in the Wilshire district.

"California," she said, "Oh, there's no place like California—and Los Angeles, of course, is its center—I would not live anywhere else in the world."

"Isn't it—er—rather hot in the summer time?" ventured Archibald.

"Oh, yes, it is warm," she replied, "but we always go abroad in the summer time and escape the warmth. But the winter here is just lovely, it reminds me so much of the French Riviera where we go every season—Ah! there is no place like dear old California."

"When does she stay at home?" asked Archibald mystified, as we walked up the boulevard.

* * *

Three weeks only have elapsed since Archibald and I traversed the desert from Salt Lake City, crossed the mountain barrier and slid down into the cool sea fog that overhung Los Angeles in the early morning. Three weeks only—and if we have failed to see anything in the City of the Angels and its suburbs, it has not been due to any fault of our hospitable friends, but rather to the swiftness of their automobiles.

"Is there no speed limit?" I asked a friend one day as we swayed with the surging, roaring torrent of cars along one of the boulevards.

"Oh, yes, forty miles an hour, but if something is the matter with your machine and you have to go slower, they don't do anything to you—unless you make a habit of it."

Los Angeles has had its booms and deflations like other sections of the American continent, but from what I can gather, the Los Angeles booms sound louder and spread farther than other booms, and when deflation comes, it seems more of a gradual process, and certainly leaves the city limits farther afield than they were before. I am speaking mainly about real estate booms. The suburbs of Los Angeles are really very expanded. Suburb means subdivision, and subdivision means that you take a perfectly harmless piece of country and change it until nature recognizes its handiwork no longer. The plow, the steam shovel, the concrete mixer, the woodman with his ax, the stump extractor and a gang of Chinese and Mexicans follow on the heels of the surveyor, and lo! in a few short weeks this orange grove or quiet grazing land becomes a subdivision, with boulevards defined by streaks along the soil and with a lonely sample bungalow. But it isn't long before the sample bungalow is joined by others, and another slab of country wilds becomes a suburb.

* * *

"You see this town?" cried our friend as we whizzed through one of these reclamations.

"I think I saw it," I replied, holding on my hat.

"Well, two years ago, there wasn't a thing here but a few farmhouses, orange and walnut groves and a sheep ranch or two. Now look at it!" and in his enthusiasm he actually turned back and stopped the car. There were two sets of intersecting business streets with a drug store on each corner, and every third business was seemingly an eating place of some sort. Streets radiated from the business center, curbed and cemented, and bungalows of every size and style were dotted here and there.

"Marvelous," murmured Archibald, "and what became of the trees?"

"Oh, they had to be cut down, of course; you can't build a new town like this among trees, but they'll plant some palms along the boulevards, I guess, when business picks up again. Well, let's go." He attempted to start, but the car was evidently pleased with the new town and refused to go. A garage is never far away in California, and while our friend and a garage man consulted and diagnosed, Archibald and I wandered away to explore. At one of the corner drug stores we came upon a man who looked like a citizen.

"What is the name of this place?" I asked.

He told us and added—"the fastest growing addition to Los Angeles. Why, two years ago—"

We fled round the corner and bumped into another citizen. He grasped our hands with a delighted smile on his face.

"That's right, friends," he cried, "it's the energetic buyer that gets the bargain. I knew they'd be hustling as soon as they read my ad! You'll have to hurry, though—come this way." Before we could collect our thoughts, he had grasped our arms and, without pausing in his talk, led us along a "boulevard." He halted before a pretty bungalow, so new that the smell of plaster and paint enveloped it.

"There she is!" he exclaimed, "the best bargain in this addition. Five hundred dollars handles it, the balance as rent."

"But—but—" said Archibald.

"We don't want to buy a bungalow," I said.

"Of course you don't want to buy a bungalow. This is not *a* bungalow—this is *the* bungalow! Come inside."

Twenty minutes later we were out on the veranda again, the citizen holding a wicked-looking legal document, on which was a dotted line. He had just thrust a fountain pen into the nerveless fingers of Archibald, when I heard a harsh hoot and saw our friend's car dashing down the "boulevard." With a yell of joy, I jerked Archibald away. The car stopped with a wild shriek of the brakes and we clambered aboard.

"Let's go!" I gasped.

"What's the matter?" asked our friend as the pretty bungalow flicked out of our lives.

"Best bargain in the addition, hardwood floors—tiled bath"—I murmured.

"Glass in all windows—built-in door knobs—refrigerators in every room"—muttered Archibald vacantly.

"Oh!" said our friend comprehendingly, and stepped on the gas a little harder. "You want to be careful how you go wandering around by yourselves."

* * *

The first impression of the average tourist who visits Venice (Italy) is that the city is suffering from a freshet, that it is damp, dirty, decayed, discolored, and that the perfume of its atmosphere is not to be likened unto roses. In like manner the first impression of Los Angeles on the average visitor may not truly represent the city. One must learn to survey Los Angeles with eyes that look to the future, with the ear of a workman in a boiler factory, with an agility of movement like that of a jack rabbit, with a keen sense of humor and kindliness. When one learns to survey Los Angeles thusly, one begins to appreciate the City of the Angels. It is a young city and, like a growing boy, its parents are finding it difficult to provide trousers commensurate with its growth. Like the growing boy, too, it is somewhat gawky, its voice breaks occasionally, it loses its self-control, it knows it all, it washes its face and overlooks the dirty spots behind its ears—but you will discern also that behind these growing symptoms lies the promise of strength, beauty, achievement, sound sense and wondrous maturity.

Therefore, although Archibald and I sigh sometimes for the green meadows of old England the quiet peace of Pudboro undisturbed by the "go-getter" called progress, our friends warn us that if we remain long enough, the City of Angels will get us and two more lyres will be twanging permanently in the Angelic chorus of praise. So, while I tap my typewriter and Archibald plays golf and discovers more interesting things about this interesting city, I am wondering how long it will be safe for us to remain.

B. F.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Milk Distributing Costs

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The writer of the editorial entitled "Milk Distributing Costs," says the present system of distributing milk is "antiquated" and "needs remodeling." Let me raise a few pertinent questions.

The system "needs remodeling" says this writer. In what respect? It is now organized to move milk directly from the producer to the consumer without the necessity of passing it through the hands of one single middleman. True, grocers in every city do handle fresh milk. However, the fact remains that their service is unnecessary either to producer or consumer. Every bottle of milk sold through a grocery store is a bottle of milk that has been handled one more time than was necessary in order to put it into the hands of the final user. And somebody pays that extra unnecessary cost. Since it is possible to move milk directly to homes it would be interesting to know how the writer of this editorial proposes to make that process even more efficient. He raises the question of fairness in asking consumers to pay an additional cent a quart. Would he raise the same question in respect to dresses when some cut-price store, by patronizing sweatshops and child labor textile mills, forces the big majority of ethical merchants to meet his standards of exploitation and greed?

The writer says milk delivery cost in Chicago is about 2½ cents a quart. I presume he means that it costs 2½ cents more to deliver milk house to house than it costs to sell it through stores. That bears analysis. It takes a certain amount of gasoline, oil, upkeep, etc., to haul a 12-quart case of milk into a neighborhood regardless of whether the whole case is delivered to a store or emptied a bottle at a time at 12 homes. Moreover it takes 12 contacts to distribute the contents of that case. And no matter whether those contacts are made by the milk driver or the clerk in the store, the cost of making them must be included in the final price. The consumer pays somewhere.

In dollars and cents the system that sets a bottle of milk down at your door costs you far less for processing and distribution than the same services cost you in other foods. And it returns to the producer a bigger share of your dollar than he gets out of the retail price of any other food he produces. Does that sound like an "expensive system."

BEN MARTIN.

Jamestown, N. Y.

[Editor's Note.—While several instances can be cited of products for which processing costs are higher than for milk, this is not necessarily the rule. Farmers in the Chicago district, for example, are reported to be receiving 36 cents out of each consumer's dollar for milk but 43 cents out of each dollar paid by consumers for food products in general. At any rate the principal point of the editorial in question was that regardless of whether the consumer who has milk delivered to his doorstep is paying too much for the service, he is entitled to a lower price if he goes to a cash and carry store and takes his bottle of milk home with him. There is no particular reason why the grocery wagon that delivers groceries and meat to the housewife cannot deliver milk at the same time, or why several milkmen need cover the same route every morning. To that extent the milk delivery system involves duplication of facilities.]

Restraint Appreciated

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The immeasurable value of the Monitor has, I believe, never been better expressed than by your editorial in the issue of November 28 under the heading "Lynch Law." That is a temperate and wisely restrained criticism of a public act of violence, and of a governor who condoned it, that sets a splendid example to the press of the whole world.

A reasoned and liberal view of that explosion of indignation (for such it seems to have been) is far wiser, and likely to be far more effective than the one-sided condemnation that so many other editors have seen fit to pronounce upon the perpetrators of the California lynching. One of the obvious lessons of history is that ignorant men, exasperated by the insincerities, and worse, of politicians and those who corrupt them, always, sooner or later, take the law into their own hands; they reach the limit at which human impatience blazes into anger that no police and no government can control.

Disgusting though that outrage was, its perpetrators are less blameworthy and less contemptible than the officials and their corrupters who have made possible and have produced the conditions that made that lynching appear to a number of people to be the only solution in sight.

The Monitor's appeal for a calm consideration of the causes, rather than a futile, because essentially insincere lamentation about the inevitable results, is splendidly sane and can do nothing but good.

TALBOT MUNDY.

Osprey, Fla.

Cuban Contacts at Seminar

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May we, through your columns, draw the attention of your readers to the third annual Seminar in the Caribbean, to be held in Cuba from March 7 to 14, 1934, under the auspices of the Committee on Cultural Relations With Latin America?

We believe that, especially in view of recent developments, it is of increasing importance that a growing number of Americans should have insight into the problems, culture and lives of the Cuban people. The Seminar in Cuba, like our annual Seminar in Mexico, is designed to bring its members into contact with the plans, projects and beliefs of the leaders of all sectors of opinion in the country.

The Seminar will begin with lectures on shipboard en route from New York to Havana. The program in Cuba will include lectures, round-table discussions and field trips into the interior. The faculty of the Seminar, leading its discussions and perfecting its contacts with Cuba and Cubans, will include Dr. Ernest Gruening, Miss Elizabeth Wallace, Dr. Chester Lloyd Jones and Mr. Hubert C. Herring.

Applications and requests for detailed information should be addressed to the undersigned, Executive Director, the Committee on Cultural Relations With Latin America, 112 East Nineteenth Street.

New York City. HUBERT C. HERRING.